ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL POLITICAL, SOCIAL NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

The Woman's Journal

PUBLISHED 47 YEARS CONTINUOUSLY. OLDEST SUFFRAGE NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD

Founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell

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CALIFORNIA DEMANDS SUFFRAGE

Legislature Passes Resolution Urging Submission of Federal Amendment

CALLS DENIAL INJUSTICE

Woman suffrage is regarded as a success in California, judging from the emphatic resolution passed by the Legislature of that State on April 20. It reads:

"Whereas, the women of the United States are being called upon to share the burdens and sacrifices of the present national crisis, and

"Whereas, they are patriotically responding to that call, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of California, with the Assembly concurring, that the denial of the right of women to vote on equal terms with men is an injustice; and be it further

"Resolved, That we do urge upon Congress the submission to the Legislatures of the States, for their ratification, an amendment to the United States Constitution granting women the right to vote."

COLORADO SOLONS PRAISE SUFFRAGE

Legislature Again Declares Experience Has Proved Its Value

The Colorado Legislature, which had repeatedly testified in the past to the good results of equal suffrage, has gone on record once more to the same effect. Its resolution, recently passed by both Houses, says:

"Whereas, Our western States have already enfranchised a large portion of the womanhood of our nation, and the results of equal suffrage in its practical operation have fully justified the wisdom, patriotism and fairness of its adoption, and have enabled the woman voters, by the refining influence of their womanhood, to fulfil the lofty ideals of those who favor the increased purity of the ballot and the application of a clearer conscience to our public affairs; be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that we hereby declare our unwavering allegiance to the cause of equal suffrage as a fundamental principle of an enlightened civilization; that we further declare our gratification at the steady progress which has been made in the extension of this principle throughout the various States adopting it; and that we welcome with unqualified approval the evident onward march of this same principle until the system of taxation without representation shall cease to be."

The Legislature did not vote to memorialize Congress in behalf of the federal suffrage amendment. Some of its members still cling to the doctrine of States' rights.

SLOGAN 'EQUAL WORK EQUAL PAY' IS ABROAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A country-wide campaign for industrial safety in war time was begun recently as part of the war service program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Suffrage Association, and a member of the newly appointed Women's Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, in a letter asks 500 chambers of commerce for their cooperation to secure reasonable working hours and "equal pay for equal work" for the women who take men's places in business offices, factories and other occupations.

NEBRASKA SUFFRAGISTS TO RAISE POTATOES

OMAHA, Neb.—Local suffragists will help to avert a food famine by raising potatoes on a large scale. Mrs. George Joslyn and others have applied to the city commissioners for vacant lots to be utilized for this purpose.

The society will sponsor a benefit bridge party on June 4, the funds to be used for the Red Cross and war relief work in Omaha.

BREWERS ARE FINED $10,000

Judge Decrees Heavy Punishment for Corrupting Penn. Legislature.

HUMES RAPS TACTICS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In bringing the large brewery investigation to a close in the United States District Court on April 28, Judge W. H. S. Thomson levied a fine of $10,000 against the U. S. Brewers' Association. This amount is the limit under the Federal penal code. Thirty-three brewery corporations of Pennsylvania and the Brewers' Association pleaded no defense to the charge of having raised $1,000,000 to influence the 1914 election of a United States senator and 36 members of Congress from Pennsylvania.

U. S. District Attorney E. Lowry Humes, who has waged a ceaseless campaign to expose the perfidy of the liquor interests, furnished the judge with copious notes on the probable extent of the guilt of each brewer through the activities of his agents. Figures on the production of the 33 individual corporations aided in convincing Judge Thomson of the guilt of the defendants.

Three Philadelphians, John Gardiner, president of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association; Edward A. Schmidt, head of the C. Schmidt Sons' Brewing Company, banker and trustee of the U. S. Brewers' Association, and G. W. Bergner of the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company, also a United States Brewers' Association trustee, were excoriated by Humes. He declared these and others boasted in their circulars of their ability to capture entire States at elections, to kill 200 measures that were inimical to the liquor interests in Congress in one session and to "poison" the ranks of organized labor through unions in the liquor business. One communication detailed a plan to capture the American Federation of Labor through "liquor unions."

District Attorney Humes has often told Pittsburgh Suffragists that, in his opinion, the brewers have done all in their power to defeat equal suffrage amendments whenever they have been presented.

Speaking before the Bread and Butter Club of Pittsburgh last May, he told the suffragists and other women present that the enactment of a drastic corrupt practices act was essential for the passage of a suffrage amendment. His wide experience in the prosecution of the machinations of the Pennsylvania brewers led him to make this statement. At last the brewery corporations have felt the weight of the law and have been fined.

Margaret Foley Wins New York Crowds

Margaret Foley and Billy Sunday are dividing the attention of the crowds in New York. Miss Foley speaks outside the Tabernacle. She writes:

"The police here are simply great. There is a great bunch of them stationed at the Sunday Tabernacle, and they are all with us."

FIFTY-HOUR WEEK IS PASSED BY ONE HOUSE

Women and Minors in Mills and Factories Win First Step in Fight for Shorter Hours—Boston School Teachers Lose in Plea for Equal Pay

BOSTON, Mass.—Employers are prohibited from working women or minors more than 50 hours a week in factories, mills, mercantile and similar establishments in a bill which the House of Representatives voted May 3 by an overwhelming majority to substitute for an adverse committee report on the 48-hour bill. The measure provides for a nine-hour day for five days a week and at Saturday half-holiday for women and minors. It is provided that the act shall not take effect until January 1, 1919.

On the same day in the Senate, unsuccessful attempts were made to secure a reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill to give Boston women teachers salaries equal to those paid men for doing the same work was rejected. On a rollcall reconsideration on the teachers' bill was refused by a vote of 15 to 19.

Italian Premier Favors Ballot

ROME, Italy—Premier Boselli has declared himself in favor of woman suffrage. A bill giving women the right to vote having been submitted in Parliament by Deputy Muratelli, Premier Boselli has written him as follows:

"As far as the vote for administrative elections (municipal suffrage) is concerned, I do not think there can be either doubt or delay in giving it on the same conditions as it is given to men, but in regard to the political vote, I am not certain whether it is better to give it at once or after the administrative vote, which would serve as a trial."

HOUSTON ASKS FOR FRUGALITY

Says "Every Woman Can Render Important Service in Own Household"

FROWNS ON FASHION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In an appeal dated May 5, Secretary David F. Houston declared that the women of the United States could do their "bit" effectively in the national emergency by practising thrift in their kitchens.

The appeal was prompted by many requests for a statement as to the service women can render in producing and conserving agricultural products.

"Every woman can render important service to the nation in its present emergency," says the appeal. "She need not leave her home nor abandon her home duties to help the armed forces. She can can help to feed and clothe our armies, and help to supply food to those beyond the seas, by practising effective thrift in her own household.

"Every ounce of food the housewife saves—all food which she or her children produce and preserve—every garment which repair makes it unnecessary to replace—all lessen the draft on the insufficint world supplies.

Must Not Waste

"To save food the housewife must learn to plan economical and properly balanced meals, which, while nourishing each member of the family properly, do not encourage overeating or offer excessive and wasteful variety. It is her duty to protect food from spoilage by heat, dirt, mice or insects; she must acquire the culinary ability to utilize every bit of edible food that comes into her home; she must learn to use such foods of vegetables, beans, peas and milk products as partial substitutes for meat, and she must see that nothing nutritious is wasted.

"Waste in any household may seem to be insignificant, but if only a single ounce of edible food, on the average, is allowed to spoil or to be thrown away in each of our 20,000,000 homes over 1,2000,000 pounds of material would be wasted each day. It takes the fruit of many acres, and the work of many people, to raise, prepare and distribute 464,000,000 pounds of food a year. Every ounce of food thrown away, therefore, tends also to waste the labor of an army of busy citizens.

Urged to Drop Fashion

"Clothing is largely an agricultural product, and represents the results of labor on the sheep ranges, in cotton fields and in mills and factories. Whenever a useful garment is needlessly discarded mate-

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WOMAN'S CLUBS FEDERATION FAVORS

The South Carolina Federation of Woman's Clubs at its recent annual convention at Hartsville, passed the following endorsement of suffrage:

"Whereas, The question of the political equality of the sexes is one of the vital questions of the day; and

"Whereas, The National Federation of Women's Clubs has endorsed the justice of political equality,

"Resolved, That the South Carolina Federation of Woman's Clubs record its endorsement of this action of the national body."

A rising vote was taken on this motion, and it was passed by a large majority.

SUFFRAGE CAME IN QUIETLY

Individually Russian Ministers State That Women Will Be Enfranchised

AN EDUCATIVE FORCE

PETROGRAD.—Woman suffrage has come quietly and unostentatiously to Russia. The Provisional Government has not yet officially announced its full views on the subject, but individual Ministers have stated that it is decided that women shall vote at both the municipal and rural councils elections, and also in the elections for the General Constitutional Assembly.

Universal suffrage for women will be a curious and interesting experiment in Russia. To the peasant women the vote will be a highly stimulating and educative opportunity. The attitude of the average peasant man to his women folk is still, on the whole, contemptuous, but sometimes a capable woman rules a whole village, and in certain religious sects the women are the leaders.

In Petrograd there have been several woman suffrage demonstrations since the revolution, with speeches in the City Hall and processions. They have not been militant, but rather educational demonstrations. Educational facilities in both the secondary and university schools have been opened to women in Russia. For years past, too, women have been directly engaged in public work by the side of the men, and it seemed to nobody any great step from this to the actual vote. When the revolution came, every one joined in, women as well as men. Women who had been nursing or studying or writing or working in relief societies or cooperative stores or munition factories, or simply housekeeping, came forward and took their places naturally in the many-sided movement. Women were prominent in the bread processions. Women workers and girl students marched with the soldiers and workmen, and took revolutionary, red-flagged rides in the commandeered automobiles.

Women leaders came to the Duma with information and advice.

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ENGLAND'S LONG HOUR MISTAKE

The Sacrifice of Reasonable Working Hours in Effort For Greater Speed a Big Failure

Every member of the New York Legislature has received "an unanswerable argument for sustaining labor legislation," in the form of a pamphlet on "Munition Workers in England and France," summarizing the reports of the British Ministry of Munitions. This pamphlet, issued by the Russell Sage Foundation, is to be followed by a report on labor conditions that already endanger munition production in Bridgeport.

Longer Hours a Mistake

"In the light of England's frankly confessed mistakes," said Miss Mary Van Kleek, of the Russell Sage Foundation, "the New York Legislature will but defeat its own patriotic purpose if it should pass the bills now pending to suspend the labor laws. The British Ministry of Munitions has proved that maximum production can be secured only through insistence on good working conditions, reasonably short hours, and one day's rest in seven. The conditions prevailing in some of our own munition factories, even before our entrance into the war, show that we have as yet paid little heed to England's experience. In an investigation among the women munition workers of Bridgeport, Conn., we found many of the same evils, though not to the same degree, as in England during after the first year of the war. Night work for women on ten-hour shifts was common, overtime, inadequate protection of the workers against accident and disease, and crowded living conditions, were

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LEADER OF SUFFRAGIST-SERVICE MOVE

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
President of National Woman Suffrage Association

FRENCH COMMISSIONERS APPLAUDED IN HOUSE

Viviani Kisses Miss Rankin's Hand—Suffragists Hasten Work to Aid Government Propaganda Work to Continue

The ovation to the French commission on their visit to the House of Representatives before starting for Chicago came as a fitting climax to the enthusiastic reception the Capital City has extended to its honored visitors.

Every paper had a special headline stating "French Envoys Kiss Miss Rankin's Hand." The event occurred when Vice-Premier Rene Viviani, heading the French mission, was introduced to the House. It was necesary for the members of the House to take a recess to receive the French envoys, and long before their arrival at the Capitol every seat in the galleries had been filled. The lower corridors and passageways were lined with a crowd of men, women and children, seeking to catch a glimpse of the visitors.

Joffre Applauded

General Joffre, rotund, blond, commanding looking in his uniform, but genial, has received a unique reception since arriving in America. Unfortunately he speaks but a few words of English; however, his address in the House, while one of the shortest ever recorded, received most vociferous applause. Speaker Clark in introducing General Joffre said: "I present to you the Marshall of France," and such a spontaneous cheer shook the great chamber as caused General Joffre to blush like a girl. Saluting the House, he simply said "Thank you—Vive l'Amerique!" Two words in English and two in French, and bowing low he sat down, while the House echoed with hand clapping, cheers, and salvos of applause.

Monsieur Viviani made a spirited address in French, to the delight of the multitude on the floor and in the galleries. That but a handful of his hearers could understand him, made but little difference. Two congressmen, conversant with French, sitting in front, close to the Speaker's rostrum, led the applause.

McCormick As Interpreter

During Viviani's speech, Congressman Medill McCormick of Illinois aided the House stenographer by dictating a rapid and fluent translation of his entire address.

Speaker Clark escorted Marshal Joffre, Vice Premier Viviani, and Vice Admiral Chocheprat to the front of the chamber, where they received the members of the House. When Miss Rankin was introduced, General Joffre bowed graciously, and clasped her hand with a beaming smile. Premier Viviani not only bowed, but stooped and gallantly kissed the outstretched hand of the Representative from Montana. The applause was deafening; applause which was not only for the distinguished gentleman from France, but for the distinguished suffragist.

The Women's Committee

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and President and Honorary President of the N. A. W. S. A. are both in town, busily engaged in the work of the new Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense, to which they

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WOMAN DOCTOR FOR ROOSEVELT LEGION

Anna G. Kaufman, M. D., of Goshen, Ind., has formally tendered her services to the government. Dr. Kaufman is 58 years old, and has practiced medicine and surgery for 30 years.

She is a member of the American Defense Society and recently said:

"I would like nothing better than to go to France under Colonel Roosevelt."

Dr. Kaufman led the woman suffrage organization in Goshen.

WOMEN SPONSOR MANY BILLS IN MONTANA

Remedial Legislation Passed During Winter a Credit to Women Legislators

Montana is now included in the list of States having an eight-hour law for women.

The measure was passed during the present session, and great credit is given by the labor people to Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway, "The Lady from Ravalli," for getting it through.

Other remedial legislation has been accomplished.

The Mothers' Pension law was amended and allowances increased, making it the best in the United States. $20 is allowed for one child, and if two or more $15 for the first, $10 for the second and $5 for each additional with a maximum of $50 per month. Mrs. Hathaway was one of the introducers of this bill, amending the original law on the subject, which she wrote and lobbied for in 1915. As a companion for this was passed The Lazy Husband Act, making it a misdemeanor to neglect a wife or children, and an Abandonment Act

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INDUSTRIAL SAFETY IN WAR TIME

National Association Urges Country-Wide Campaign as Part of War Service

TRADES SHOULD HELP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A country-wide campaign for industrial safety in war time has been launched as a part of the war service program of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

In a letter to the Chambers of Commerce of 500 cities, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National Association, who is also a member of the newly appointed Women's Advisory Committee of the Council of National Defense, asks for the cooperation of the trade bodies to secure reasonable working hours and "equal pay for equal work" for the women who take men's places in business offices, factories and other occupations. The letter urges that "the work performed, not the sex of the worker, should determine the pay," and states that "we recognize also the unfairness to men and the injury to industrial standards in general resulting from the competition of low-priced woman labor." It draws attention to the fact that women who take men's places in the war emergency have likewise to bear men's burdens in the support of their families.

The association is calling upon its State and local branches all

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Suffrage Proposed for Swedish Women

A cable from Stockholm brings the tidings that Hjalmar Branting, the Socialist leader, speaking in the Riksdag, on April 27, notified the Premier of his intention to ask whether the government was prepared to revise the constitution by abolishing the present unjust method of communal elections, and to introduce direct, universal suffrage for women and men in elections for the Second Chamber.

SERVICE FOR WAR OR PEACE

Patriotic Campaign Well Under Way in Virginia—Economy and Agriculture Urged

The plan of the National Suffrage Association for agriculture extension, which has the approval of Secretary Houston, is being nobly put forward by the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia. Mrs. B. B. Valentine, State president, has requested the presidents of the 125 leagues in Virginia to co-operate with the State Agriculture chairman, Mrs. D. Miles Taylor of Richmond, by appointing local chairmen.

Among those already selected are:

Miss Margaret P. Stokes, Stokes, Va.; Mrs. Richard Armstrong, Hampton, Va.; Mrs. Horace Wellford Jones, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Preston B. Moses, Chatham, Va.; Mrs. John A. Groseclose, Marion, Va., Miss Margaret Wood Hagan, Christianburg, Va.; Mrs. J. H. Whitner, R. F. D. No. 3, Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. D. C. Mayers, Greenwood, Va.; Mrs. Frances P. James, Shipman, Va.; Mrs. Harold Bailey, Newport News, Va.; Mrs. J. R. Hagan, Balston, Va.; Miss Norvelle Craighill, Lynchburg, Va.; Mrs. W. C. Willcox, Charles City, Va.; Mrs. Ida D. Thomas, Lynnhaven, Va.; Mrs. F. B. Rigly, Wytheville, Va.; Mrs. F. Guy Hopkins, Glen Allen, Va.; Mrs. F. M. Nelson, Dumbarton, Va.; Mrs. Murray Boocock, Keswick, Va.; Mrs. W. Gordon Harvie, Mattoax, Va.; Mrs. Virginia Ewald, Portsmouth, Va.

Others will be added as their names are sent in.

Realizing that every consideration of economy and most considerations of efficiency are in favor of building upon institutions already in existence, the State Agriculture Committee is co-operating with the State Home Demonstration work of Blacksburg, Miss Ella Agnew, agent.

In accord with this plan, the following resolutions were recently adopted by the Equal Suffrage

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SUFFRAGE URGED IN SWEDEN

Strong Addresses in Parliament for New Universal Franchise Bill

LIBERALS FOR MEASURE

A resolution has been introduced in the Swedish Parliament by the Social Democratic party in favor of universal suffrage for men and women. Its sponsors urge, as reasons for it, the seriousness of the present situation, the increasing burdens of taxation, the sinking value of money, and the distress which prevails in thousands of homes, and which can be dealt with only by preventive measures on the part of the government. "Is not the time come, they ask, "to make an honest attempt to break through the system which produces such unmerited distress and poverty, and has such a weakening and devastating effect on the community?"

The Conservative party, now holding its place precariously in the saddle in Sweden, has refused to bring in a woman suffrage bill. The Liberal party, as well as the Socialist party, is committed to votes for women. One of the most prominent Liberals in the Upper House, Mr. Mauritz Hellberg, has reproached the government for not taking the initiative in the matter. In the Lower House, Mr. Jacob Petterson, president of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, reminded the members that the Lower House had been on record for the last ten years in favor of woman suffrage, and is convinced it was incompatible with the sound evolution of the community to withhold it.

Mr. Varner Ryden said: "The claim of the women to get at last in their own country their citizens' rights, which their sisters in neighboring countries have already got, and which seem likely to be soon acknowledged all over the world—this claim the government has refused, with a reference to the necessity for keeping back all party-splitting questions, though hardly any act of legislation would be so fit to unite the whole nation as that which would make our whole people feel themselves to be full-grown citizens."

BRITISH LABOR LEADERS FAVOR

National Conference Discusses Question of Suffrage Among Electoral Reforms

LONDON, England—A national labor conference was held recently at the Central Hall, Westminster, to discuss electoral reform. It was attended by 426 delegates, representing the Trades Union Congress, the National Labor Party, the Parliamentary Labor Party and women's industrial organizations.

Mr. Stephen Walsh, M. P., whilst recognizing that there was not a single point in the report with which any Labor member was in full agreement, emphasized the need for them to welcome the progressive tendencies that existed today. Under the proposals millions of women would be enfranchised and the sex barrier removed.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M. P., said that the history of franchise reform was one of slow progress and development. He disliked the difference made between the bases of qualification for women and men. Women had proved their right to the vote by their national service dur-

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TWO FLORIDA TOWNS GIVE WOMEN VOTE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The women of Orange City and West Palm Beach, Florida, have been given the right to vote in all municipal elections. A number of Florida cities had already given municipal suffrage to women, and the list is constantly growing.

THROUGH LOWER HOUSE

Resolution for the Suffrage Amendment Passes Connecticut House 138 to 96

ACTION IN NEXT SESSION

By a vote of 138 to 96, the joint resolution for a full suffrage amendment to the State Constitution passed the House of Representatives at Hartford on May 8. The resolution does not go to the Senate this session. It is referred to the next session of the Legislature, where it must obtain a two-thirds majority in both houses, before it is sent to the voters for ratification.

A favorable vote had been expected by the suffragists from the time that the measures for partial suffrage had been defeated. The speeches in the House on that occasion had shown that many of the men who voted against presidential suffrage were prepared to vote for the constitutional amendment. When a favorable report on the suffrage amendment was made to the House by the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, this hope was strengthened, and it was further increased by the large majority given last week to the prohibition amendment—an amendment which had been unfavorably reported by the committee, but which was passed by the House, 143 to 82.

The energies of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association had been concentrated on the bills for presidential and municipal suffrage, and for excise suffrage. It was felt that the success of the suffrage amendment was partly due to a feeling on the part of the men that the suffragists did not want a referendum—that they were afraid of it. Consequently men who were not favorable to suffrage felt safe in voting for this measure.

Dr. Anna H. Shaw spoke in Connecticut three times this week. The first meeting was on Wednesday in Hartford. On Friday she spoke in Willimantic and on Saturday in Naugatuck.

HOUSTON FOR ECONOMIES

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rial needed to keep someone warm or dry may be consumed merely to gratify a passing fancy. Women would do well to look upon clothing at this time more particularly from the utilitarian point of view.

"Leather, too, is scarce, and the proper shoeing of armies calls for great supplies of this material. there are only so many pairs of shoes in each hide, and there is a shortage of animals for leather, as well as for meat. Anything that can be done to encourage adults or children to take care of their shoes, and make them last longer, means that so much more leather is made available for other purposes.

"Employed women, especially those engaged in the manufacture of food or clothing, also directly serve their country, and should put into their tasks the enthusiasm and energy the importance of their product warrants.

Encourage Thrift

"While all honor is due the women who leave their homes to nurse and care for those wounded in battle, no woman should feel that because she does not wear a nurse's uniform she is absolved from patriotic service. The home women of the country, if they will give their minds fully to this vital subject of food conservation and train themselves in household thrift, can make of the housewife's apron a uniform of national significance.

"Demonstrate thrift in your homes and encourage thrift among your neighbors.

"Make saving rather than spending your social standard.

"Make economy fashionable, lest it become obligatory."

SAVE CALVES, INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF MILK

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Political Equality League heard a talk on "Food Conservation" recently by W. Scott Mathews, food commissioner of Illinois. He urged the conservation of calves.

"There are 6,000,000 less cows in the United States than there were 15 years ago, and there are 24,000,000 more persons. If the 5,000,000 calves were saved which are killed every year within ten years we would have one grown cow for every man, woman and child in the country, and the milk supply would be tremendously increased."

APPLAUDED IN HOUSE

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have been appointed by the Administration.

The work now being systematically planned includes not only the four divisions mapped out for the members of the N. A. W. S. A.—the establishment of employment bureaus; increase of the food supply, Red Cross work, and the Americanization of aliens—but is inclusive of every kind of service which can be given by patriotic women and utilized by the government.

Bridge at Headquarters

The large bridge party given at Headquarters last week for the benefit of the maintenance fund, was a social and financial success. More than two hundred and fifty friends of suffrage attended; sixty-four tables being occupied by those playing "Bridge" or the game of 500. The favors given the winners were bouquets of fragrant spring blossoms. After the prizes were awarded, refreshments for which a nominal charge only was asked, were served the guests—thereby materially increasing the amount raised.

On Sunday afternoon the usual tea was made especially enjoyable by the presence of the Hon. Philander P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education. He treated the company to an address on "The Importance of Suffrage in Education." Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, member of the official board of the N. A. W. S. A., and also of the Council of Three, was hostess, and Mrs. Frederick Partington, president of the National Park Seminary, and Mrs. Arthur Ramsey, president of Fairmount Seminary, and the heads of other large and influential seats of learning for young ladies in Washington, were the guests of honor, who assisted Mrs. Gardener in welcoming the members of their faculties, friends, and their attractive young students. Perhaps no cleverer way could have been decided upon by which to incline the young womanhood of the national capital towards suffrage than the plan of the N. A. W. S. A. to combine the attractiveness of a social function at their beautiful headquarters with the weightier value of addresses by men and women of national prominence whose position insures their utterances being received with due consideration.

College League Elections

The Saturday afternoon tea of the Equal Suffrage College League will be in honor of the newly elected officers. Mrs. William C. VanClock, the new president, will be the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Basil Manly, vice president, Mrs. A. A. Steele, corresponding secretary, and Miss Emma Duke, recording secretary, and Miss Edna Sheehy, treasurer.

Miss Florence F. Stiles, the able and energetic retiring president of the Equal Suffrage College League, could not be induced to accept a third term of office. Miss Stiles is a member of the clerical force of the Carnegie Foundation.

Red Cross Instruction

A most instructive and patriotic gathering at National headquarters was the Wednesday Surgical Dressing class under the guidance of Miss Genevieve Stone, a graduate instructress of the American Red Cross. The class meeting was open to the public, and the meeting was so successful that by request it will probably be continued, in connection with the N. A. W. S. A. Red Cross work.

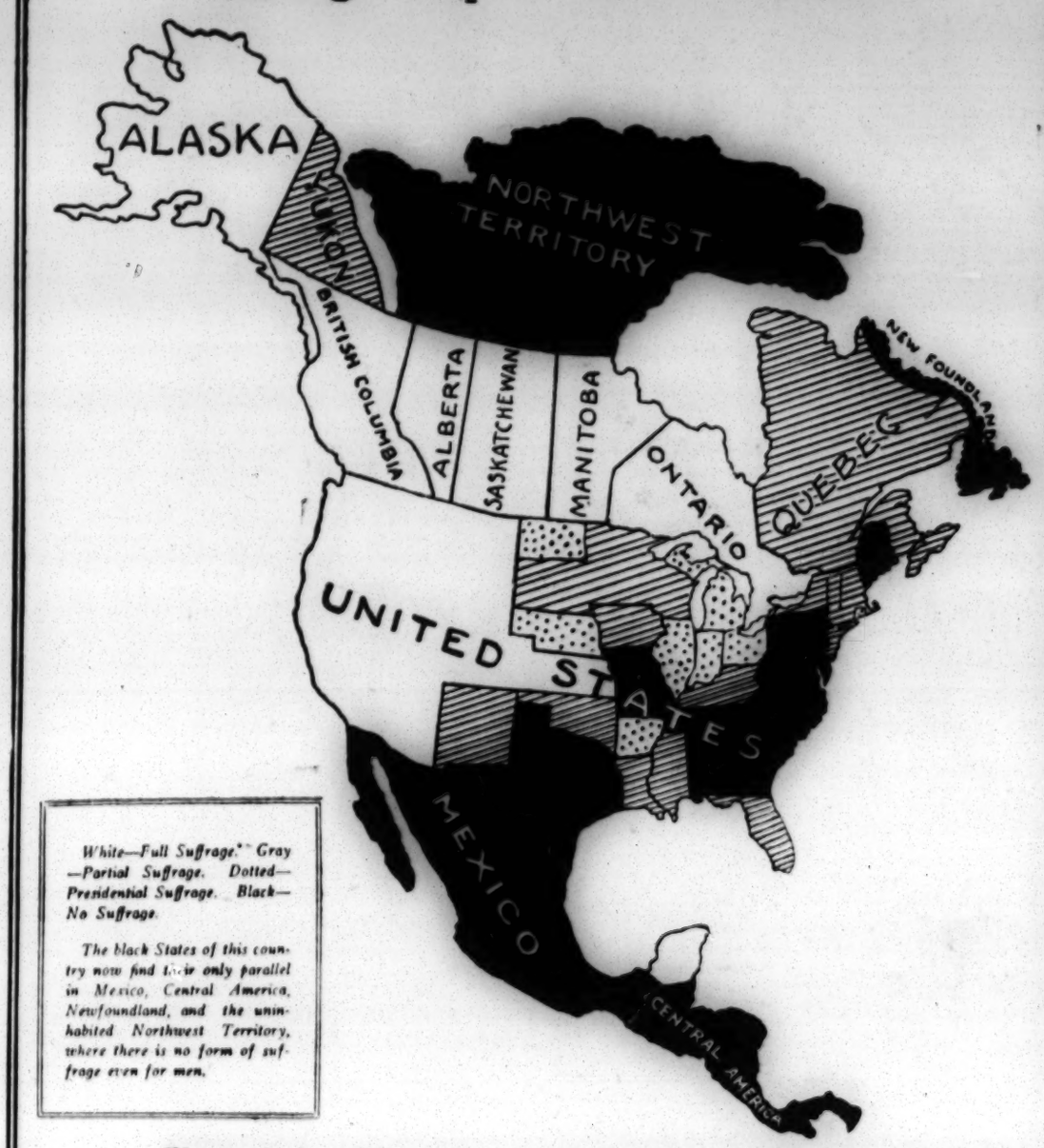
The new Red Cross building, recently completed which adjoins the Continental Memorial Hall of the D. A. R. and the equally beautiful home of the Pan-American Congress, is to be dedicated May 12. Mrs. Russell Sage gave $150,000 to the building fund, as did Captain J. A. Scrymser of New York. Mrs. E. H. Harriman's donation was $50,000 and the contribution of the Rockefeller Foundation $100,000. Congress also was a generous contributor to this magnificent memorial erected to the honor of the heroines of the Civil War.

At the dedication the building will be formally turned over by Secretary of War Baker to President Wilson as head of the organization, and he will review the procession of Red Cross women mobilized as war workers.

WISCONSIN MAY TRAIN CITY MANAGERS

With so many cities adopting the city manager form of government, a new vocation has developed. Cities are in need of city managers, and they don't know where to find them. There has been no field of labor that furnishes training for this profession. City Manager Henry M. Waite of Dayton has had a few understudies, who have already been called to similar positions in other cities. The University of Wisconsin, a State institution, has had a bill introduced in the Legislature to permit the establishment of a department for the training of city managers which stands a good chance of passing.

Suffrage Map of North America



White—Full Suffrage." Gray—Partial Suffrage. Dotted—Presidential Suffrage. Black—No Suffrage.

The black States of this country now find their only parallel in Mexico, Central America, Newfoundland, and the uninhabited Northwest Territory, where there is no form of suffrage even for men.

Women also have *full suffrage* in Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria, New South Wales, Isle of Man, and *partial suffrage* in France, England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Belgium, South Africa, Kingdom of Wurttemburg (Germany), Baroda (India), Laibach (Austria), Belitze (Honduras) and Province of Voralbur (Austrian Tyrol).

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MONTANA SPONSORS

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that makes it a felony for a father to abandon his child. The last law makes it possible to bring men back into the State for prosecution and to send them to the penitentiary.

Another group includes the Red Light Abatement law, modeled after that of California; the Pool Room law, prohibiting gambling on games played on pool and billiard tables, and prohibiting boys under 18 from visiting such places without written consent of parents. (Mrs. Hathaway's Equal Guardianship law of two years ago gives the mothers the same rights as the fathers in this matter before the court); the Anti Gambling law, prohibiting gambling on specified games; and the law making all places where intoxicating liquors are sold, manufactured, or given away in violation of the law, common nuisances.

Last but one in this group is the Enforcing measure which goes into effect when prohibition becomes a law. This was modeled after the laws in other prohibition States where prohibition has been in effect. It is comprehensive, and will be effective. This bill came into the House near the close of the session, and by that time the men openly recognized "The Lady from Ravalli," Mrs. Hathaway, as the leader of the prohibition forces and put the bill into her hands to pilot through. This was a Senate bill.

The last was Mrs. Hathaway's Memorial praying for national prohibition, which has gone to Congress.

A second group includes measures:

To authorize cities and towns to construct swimming pools, skating rinks and play grounds;

To create a Child Welfare Department;

To permit establishment of a public market house at county seats;

To provide for an expert to make a general survey to determine the condition of the feeble-minded, deaf and dumb;

Relating to the pollution of water supply;

Requiring the publication in official county papers of the list of adulterated and misbranded foods, beverages, candies, drugs;

To regulate and govern the sanitary condition under which wall paper or substitute wall covering shall be placed on the walls in tenement houses;

Giving the State board of health power to require the analysis of waters furnished and sold the public;

Providing normal training in the high schools;

To provide free text books for pupils in the common and high schools;

Providing for an increase of school levy;

To provide for an additional levy for high schools;

Adding the study of agriculture to the course of study of elementary schools;

To accept terms of the Federal Act giving aid for vocational training;

Providing for assistants for county superintendents in certain counties;

Granting the State Superintendent of Schools an additional Rural school Supervisor.

The women in the Montana Legislature certainly have every reason to be proud of this session's work and the courteous treatment that was accorded to them, personally, and the measures they were interested in particularly.

ENGLAND'S MISTAKE

(Continued from Page 109)

conspicuous facts in the industry. Efforts to strengthen the law in Connecticut have been defeated in the mistaken belief that patriotism demands the removal of all restrictions.

Labor Laws Disregarded

"In England the recklessness of helter-skelter haste was dramatically brought home by the famous shell shortage in the spring of 1917. In the first burst of patriotic fervor everything had been sacrificed to speed. Labor laws had broken down. Sunday labor, overtime, night work for women and children, excessive hours of labor, prevailed in the factories. The Committee on the Health of Munition Workers, after a careful investigation and intensive study in certain plants of the relation of hours of labor to output, concluded that increased output was to be gained through the saving of the workers' health and strength and an increase in the labor force, not through the taxing of endurance to the breaking point. Their recommendations were: That seven-day labor be abolished for all workers; that excessive overtime be reduced by the extension of the shift system; that the hours of labor be adapted to the age and sex of the worker and the nature of the employment, and that night work should be avoided, and, where it was necessary because of extreme shortage of labor, it should be organized in eight hour shifts.

"If New York is to produce the supplies needed for the war, its present labor laws must be maintained."

LABOR DELEGATES FAVOR

(Continued from Page 109)

ing the war, and when women's vote was won they would be able to claim that it was won by deeds higher and greater than ever were rendered to the country by men in obtaining the franchise in days gone by. Honest conversion had taken place in the case of a number of stubborn and stalwart opponents of women's enfranchisement. He moved a resolution welcoming the efforts of the Speaker's conference, expressing the opinion that the Parliamentary Labor Party should support as a minimum the resolutions of the conference, provided that the enfranchisement of women, including women wage earners and widows, was agreed to, and calling for immedite legislation on the lines of the report.

Miss Macarthur asked that their young women might be given the chance of realizing their ideas and aspirations. Women want the vote, she said, because they desire to render more service and play their part in the reconstruction of society which is to follow the war.

An amendment in favor of complete adult suffrage moved by Mr. Martin from Cardiff and seconded by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was defeated.

An amendment for the enfranchisement of women on the same terms as men was then moved by Mr. Smillie on behalf of the miners. Mr. Clynes, M. P., opposing the amendment, said that it would give some members of the Government just the excuse they wanted for doing nothing. The amendment was lost and the original resolution was then carried.

SUFFRAGISTS MARCH

PETERSBURG, Va.—In the Patriotic Parade held in Petersburg recently, the suffragists rode in a special car, attractively decorated in our national colors and our own suffrage yellow-emblem of light. This car received an ovation all along the line of March.

SUFFRAGE IN RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 109)

established connections, and helped to gather up the loose ends of the chaotic movement. Women and girls crowded into the Duma with the throng of soldiers and workmen, radiated out into the myriad committees, distributed food, operated typewriters, and found for themselves suitable places in the general organization. Young women were found frequently as speakers at the impromptu mass meetings where orators of the people addressed the crowds at street corners.

The City Council elected to its permanent committee several women, including Mme. Milyukoff and Countess Panin. There were meetings especially organized by women house servants to urge an improvement in their working conditions. There have been continuous meetings of women at the Women's University and Medical College, with sharp differences of opinion between the moderates and the radicals, and thousands of resolutions have been passed, declaring for equal suffrage, resumption of work, continuation of the war, and support of the Provisional Government.

Schoolgirls everywhere have been imbued with the new spirit. They have organized, elected committees and councils, and passed resolutions, usually under the advice and counsel of their teachers.

RADCLIFFE GIRLS WILL TILL SOIL

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Radcliffe College has given to the city of Cambridge, for cultivation, several acres of land near the dormitories on Shepard Street. The city officials, through the Committee on Food Production and Conservation, are arranging for the ploughing of the land and its allotment to citizens of Cambridge. The citizens to whom the land is appointed will plant vegetables.

Groups of Radcliffe girls are to volunteer as "farmers" in the cultivation of the land. There are cases in which the persons to whom the land is allotted are unable to care for it alone, and the help of the college girls will be a distinct contribution, not merely a pastime for the girls undertaking the work.

SERVICE IN VIRGINIA

(Continued from Page 109)

Leagues of Albemarle County and of Charles City County respectively:

"Resolved, That this organization endorses the patriotic campaign of the Home Demonstration Agent, and pledges the co-operation of its members to conserve the food supply of the country.

"Resolved, That the Equal Suffrage League of Charles City County heartily endorses the patriotic campaign, and we tender our services to Miss Agnew."

Mrs. W. C. Willcox, agriculture chairman of Charles City County, has sent to Blacksburg the names of ten women desiring to form canning clubs under Miss Agnew's directions.

The National Emergency Food Garden Committee, a new organization dedicated to the task of creating 5,000,000 new gardens in the towns and cities of America this spring, has requested that it be allowed to send to the 125 suffrage Leagues in the State its daily garden lessons.

B. C. Moomaw, Director of Markets, Field Agent in Marketing, has asked for the co-operation of the local leagues.

Farmers have applied to State Headquarters for women workers on farms.

In Richmond, the local agricultural committee is affiliated with the Food Supply Committee of the Richmond Branch of the American Red Cross.

Many women have enrolled in the employment bureau at State Headquarters to do their bit in their country's need.

Mr. John A. Arnold, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Publication, will furnish Farmers' Bulletin No. 818 to all desiring it; Mr. W. G. Koiner, State Agriculture Department, Capitol Building, Richmond, offers to send Farmers' Bulletin No. 20, on request.

Patriotic meetings have been held in many places under the direction of the suffragists, who, throughout the State, have given their services in speaking at the street recruiting rallies. In Richmond, Mrs. B. B. Valentine opened the campaign, and she and other suffrage workers have been heard every night.

Miss Fudora Ramsay, taking advantage of a campaign for suffrage on the Eastern Shore to enlist women for patriotic service, reports ten new leagues organized in ten days.

The suffragists, although realizing that our people must in a large measure dig their safety out of the ground, do not, however, forget the elimination of waste; therefore they are urging all women to give their personal assistance in helping in the kitchens of this land to win the world-wide fight in the cause of justice, liberty and a lasting peace.

WOMAN CHAMPION SKATER

Miss Theresa Weld of Boston holds the title of Amateur Champion fancy skater of America. In winning such honors at the New York Hippodrome, Miss Weld executed a feat rare in the annals of sport, for she went into a game in which men had done their best and defeated them without a shadow of doubt in the minds of the three judges.

WOMEN CONDUCTORS

LONDON—Of the 2500 women conductors now employed on the London street cars and omnibuses, nearly half were formerly in domestic service. About one-fourth were formerly shop clerks or office workers.

SUMMER WORK—Boston University student wants vacation work. Russian girl, four years in America, in her own country taught French, German and Russian; speaks also Polish and Yiddish. Professors Geddes and Perrin will give her certificate as teacher of French and German. She is also well recommended as to character. Would prefer work as interpreter or governess, but, if unable to get this, would take any employment in city or country. Can begin work June 1. For further particulars address, DR. M. ALICE EMERSON, Hotel Oxford, Boston.

SAFETY IN INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 109)

over the country, with a membership of 2,000,000 women, to take on this form of national defense work in addition to the rest of their ware service. Vigilance committees of suffragists are to be appointed in every industrial locality to inform themselves as to the working conditions in local plants and report to the Washington headquarters of the Association. A widespread propaganda will be conducted through every available agency to induce the women workers themselves, as well as employers, to maintain proper standards in the interests of public health and efficiency. It is pointed out that England, as a result of the speeding up of industry at the beginning of the war, has had to return to the normal standards in order to maintain the output of war material.

Mrs. Catt's letter to the Chambers of Commerce is as follows:

"The National American Woman Suffrage Association, as perhaps you know, has offered its services to the President and the government for the war emergency. Its program, which is already in operation, includes the systematic efforts of its 2,000,000 women members to increase and conserve the food supply and to secure women workers where necessary to fill the places of men who are called to military service.

"Another function to which our Association is pledged in this emergency is to conserve the women workers themselves. This problem we recognize as one of the greatest the country has to meet, either in war or peace. Therefore I write, in the name of our Association, to ask whether we may not have your cooperation in the protection of women workers against the dangers accompanying the new and sudden industrial pressure. Through our State and local organizations all over the country, and our special committees appointed for the purpose, we shall do our utmost to educate the women on the subject and hold them to the proper standards of health and economic well-being for themselves and their families. Of employers we ask that they shall not lengthen the working hours of women, and that women who take the places of men, in business offices, stores, factories, or any other occupation, shall be paid at the same rate as men.

"Permit me to emphasize this latter point. We contend that the work performed, not the sex of the worker, should determine the rate of pay. We recognize also the unfairness to men and the injury to industrial standards in general resulting from the competition of low-paid woman labor. Furthermore, the women who take men's places in the war emergency have likewise to bear men's burdens in the support of their families.

"May we not have your cooperation in our effort to conserve the 'woman power' of this country in this time of stress?"

The Society for Helping Destitute Mothers and Infants

Work begun 1873 Incorporated 1904

Aims to render a mother (married or unmarried) self-supporting and able to retain her infant in her personal care.

Works without an Institution. Personal friendship, advice and careful supervision have availed during forty years to save the lives of thousands of infants and enabled thousands of mothers to lead a self-respecting, upright life. With many we remain in relations for years.

Not intended for the depraved, the feebleminded, or those requiring institutional care.

President: Mrs. A. D. Sheffield.

Secretary: Miss L. Freeman Clark.

Treasurer: Mrs. Bertram Greene (Louise Adele Greene), 282 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass. etc wk 15

Agent: Miss E. M. LOCKE, 276 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

FOR LECTURES ON SOUTH AMERICA AND OTHER SUBJECTS,
Address Miss Annie S. Peck, Care J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, New York.

Turn On The Light!

Has woman suffrage brought material improvement in government? Has it improved moral conditions, safeguarded the interests of the home, given better protection to children, improved conditions for working men and women?

These are questions answered by facts, not opinions and theories, in the new eight page pamphlet

TURN ON THE LIGHT

National Woman Suffrage Pub. Co., Inc.
171 Madison Avenue New York City
Price: $.25 dozen; $1.50 per 100; $4.00 per 300; $8.00 per 1000.

TEXAS SUFFRAGISTS HOLD SEVENTH CONVENTION SOON

Waco the Place and May 15, 16, 17 Are the Dates Selected

This is the call to the annual convention of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association:

Our times are troubled with wars and rumors of wars.

Our hearts are saddened at the certainty that some of us, nay, many of us, must suffer bitter loss before the dove of peace again comes to rest upon the banners of the nations of the world.

Our hands are full of the war relief work which is one of the least of the many duties that are before us, but which nevertheless is of tremendous importance.

The call comes:

To see beyond the present to a future, when, before the nations of the world shall again unfurl their battle flags, the voices of the Mothers of the Nations, upon whom falls the ultimate price of war, shall be heard in National Council;

To let hope lift up our saddened hearts and whisper in our cannon-deafened ears of a time when peace shall reign because we shall have established "just governments deriving their power from the consent of the governed";

To lay aside for a few days the work of our hands, and come together in council, and to reiterate the undying truth that there is no more important duty before America than the enfranchisement of her women, and particularly now, when she goes forth to do battle in the sacred name of Liberty.

President Wilson said, in his message to Congress:

"There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful country into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance, but the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dimination of right by such a concert of free people as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free."

He cannot have penned these words, "for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government," without a thought of the women of America so long asking for that very right. And when he acclaims it the highest right of all, he puts the seal of his approval upon our cause as he has done so often before.

This call, then, is indeed, a "Call to the Colors,"—a call to the suffragists of Texas to gather and plan how we can best help our country to live up to the ideals of a government of, for and by the people, so that when we preach democracy to the rest of the world it will be by practice as well as precept; so that when we proclaim a government by the consent of the people, there will be no mental reservation toward the women people which which may cause a smile of derision and make our message of less value to the world.

Russia contemplates universal suffrage. France plans to enfranchise her women at an early date. The vote for the English women is sure, and is advocated by their erstwhile bitterest enemy, Mr. Asquith. Canada has seen province after province give the women the vote with magical rapidity. Even in Mexico, the province of Yucatan has granted the women full suffrage. In America, in the nearly months of this year, State after State has hastened to enact suffrage legislation. North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Vermont, Maine, New York, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Michigan and Arkansas have joined the glad procession of suffrage victories. Shall Texas always lag in this, when she leads in so many things? It is our duty as loyal Texans to see that she does not.

From Brownsville to the far Panhandle, from Texarkana to El Paso, the voice of the suffragist is heard in the land. Come, then, and set us plan together, wisely, the last steps to be taken in our campaign.

There are many things which we as loyal and patriotic citizens must undertake in the service of our country in this crisis. We have a "Department of Suffrage Agriculture" pledged to increase the nation's food supply, by planting gardens and organizing to get vacant lands planted in foodstuffs. We have a "Suffrage Thrift Division" pledged to a campaign for the elimination of waste, both material and human. You are urged, therefore, to come and join in formulating plans for these mighty works, and give, as women have ever given in times of war, our best efforts toward conserving, holding together and building up our resources, to outwit and defeat the tearing-down processes of war.

Miss M. Eleanor Brackenridge,
Honorary President.
Minnie Fisher Cunningham,
Mrs. Helen Mocre,
Mrs. Linilley Miller Keasbey,
Miss Kate Hunter,
Mrs. Tex E. Armstrong,
Mrs. John Davis,
Mrs. Robt. Aeneas Watt,
Mrs. Anna E. Walker,
Mrs. Elizabeth Stribling Maury,
Mrs. Anna B. Cade,
General Officers.

The total voting strength of women in the United States is now 8,557,203.

TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION TAKES PRACTICAL STEP

To Furnish Government One Can of Food For Each Suffragist In State

The War Service Food Committee of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, composed of Mrs. J. M. McCormack of Memphis, Miss Amelia Terrett of Nashville; and Mrs. Mary Virgin Grayson of Chattanooga, will be in active charge of the association's recently announced 'ood Plan to furnish the government with a supply of canned goods proportioned to the entire membership of the State organization.

The Woman Suffrage Party of Chattanooga and the Woman Suffrage Party of Memphis, large auxiliaries of the State Association, have been the first to establish party gardens, and other local clubs will do likewise. Every member of the Political Study Club of Nashville, another auxiliary, has established a suffrage garden of her own. From these suffrage gardens and individual contributions, the Food Committee will glean enough produce to supply the government for use of army and navy quite a large consignment of canned goods.

Aside from the food supply work, the Committee on Enlistment and Employment, composed of the State President, Miss Margaret Ervin of Chattanooga, and the presidents of all the auxiliary clubs, are registering women for various kinds of service, including Red Cross, Yeoman service, wireless operating, motor driving and other forms of preparatory work.

At Chattanooga, Miss Ervin has organized a military company of twenty-five young women, some of whom have become expert shots after a few weeks' gun practice under Scout Master Burelbach of that city.

At Memphis, Mrs. J. M. McCormack leads the city in Red Cross work.

WOMEN OF ALABAMA HOLD BIG JUBILEE

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A "jubilee luncheon" was held here in the Tutwiler ballroom, to celebrate the granting of woman suffrage in the first Southern State.

Mrs. Solon Jacobs presided. The guests of honor were Mrs. Alice Ellington, President of the Arkansas Equal Suffrage Association, and Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, First Vice President of the National.

Mrs. Miller chairman of the war committee of the National Association on Thrift and the Elimination of Waste, and spoke along these lines. She was followed by Joseph P. Mudd, president of the Community club.

Mrs. Ellington told of the campaign by which the women of Arkansas won the ballot, Dr. J. H. Phillips spoke on the naturalization of foreign-born citizens.

SUFFRAGISTS ASK TO JOIN COMMERCE BOARD

Manchester Association Joins New Business League as Avenue for Civic Work—Two Women Serve on Park Commission

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The honor of taking the first membership in the Manchester Board of Commerce, goes to the Manchester Woman Suffrage Association, says the Manchester Union. The board is being organized to promote civic advancement of all kinds.

At a meeting on April 28 the Suffrage Association instructed a committee to present an application for membership in the Board of Commerce, believing that an affiliation with that body would furnish a good outlet for civic spirit.

Mrs. George D. Towne and Mrs. George S. Eastman have been appointed by Mayor Spaulding to serve on the Parks, Commons and Playgrounds Commission, along with three men. The commissioners serve without salary. They have entire supervision over all recreation spaces and commons of the city, and the election of a superintendent of parks and commons, as well as the appointment of supervisors and playground instructors. Their term dates from April 1 of this year.

MRS. F. EARNEST HOLMAN

of Portland, began her suffrage work under Katherine Houghton Hepburn of Connecticut in 1907. Since coming to Portland she has served as chairman of publicity of the Equal Franchise League, and has been for two years chairman of literature of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, a position for which she has shown herself particularly fitted. A scrapbook of suffrage information prepared by Mrs. Holman and put into the State Library at Augusta for the use of the legislators, was pronounced by the librarian the best thing of the kind he ever saw, and was catalogued for future use.

IOWA'S THRIFT DEMONSTRATIONS

Suffragists Join in Preparing Economic Menus and Recipes

One of the most successful Thrift Demonstrations held in Iowa took place in Fairfield, Jefferson County, last week.

Mrs. Carl Hague, chairman of the Equal Suffrage Association, directed the program, in which the whole county took part. An economic menu was cooked and served by the members, recipes were sold, and dishes offereil for sale.

Sioux City fell into line this week, when a similar demonstration was made at the State meeting. Oskaloosa followed with an exhibit, demonstration, and sale of economical dishes on May 8. On May 16, Dubuque will be visited by a demonstrator from the State College at Ames.

Under the direction of the Equal Suffrage Association and Home Economics Club she will give a four-days' series of free lectures and practical demonstrations on Household management, cooking, the Cold Pack system of canning, etc.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—May Day was observed by Indianapolis suffragists as "calling days," when through plans well worked out by ward and precinct chairmen, it was expected that every woman voter in the city would be accounted for in the registration of voters for the city election this fall and the constitutional convention election which occurs in September. Miss Janet Flanner, city chairman, had the work in charge. The women formed a chain of five links for the work, and Miss Flanner advocates the block system in getting out the vote, be used as an aid to the chain system where advisable.

The executive committee of the Franchise League met May 1 to prepare suggestions for work during the summer months. The president, Mrs. Richard Edwards of Pru, presided.

RHODE ISLANDERS CELEBRATE VICTORY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The granting of presidential suffrage was celebrated yesterday by the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association.

In the afternoon the annual business meeting of the association was held, with reports of officers, committees and auxiliary leagues, and election of officers. The essays in a prize competition were read and prizes awarded.

A supper was followed with speeches by Mrs. Agnes M. Jenks, President of the Association, Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, secretary of the National Association, State Senators Henry B. Kane and William G. Troy and Representatives Richard W. Jennings and Daniel E. Geary. A spirit of joy and exaltation prevailed.

HAS CLEAN STREETS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT NOW

VALLEY CENTER, Kas.—Miss Avice Francis, recently elected mayor, and her council composed of women, are carrying out various reforms. Mrs. William Goodrich has been appointed town marshal, and Mrs. George Bright, street commissioner.

The women are waking up Valley Center. Clean streets and alleys, the enforcement of all ordinances and the observance of Sunday laws, have come under the new regime.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS FINE BABY WEEK

Suffrage Display Especially otable--Valuable Advice Given to Mothers

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Three hundred mothers marched April 30 in a Baby Parade, the opening demonstration of "Baby Week" here. The Baby Week activities for Minneapolis were under the direction of the Fifth District Federated Clubs, and Headquarters were maintained all the week on the fourth floor of the Dayton Dry-goods Company's store. Each day had its formal program, which included talks to mothers by child specialists and physicians; stereopticon slides illustrating playground work, and Boy Scout drills. Every kind of simple device for facilitating the proper care of babies was shown and emphasized; the proper construction of simple home-made milk refrigerators and the preparation of milk formulae were indicated by experts.

The city generally turned over its show windows to Baby Week, and the slogan "Save the Babies" repeated itself in practically every window on the main avenue.

The Hennepin County Suffrage Association window on Nicollet Avenue was noted for its dignified beauty and its suggestiveness of the mother's responsibility. Mr. T. B. Walker, a public-spirited citizen, whose private art gallery is known all over the country, loaned the Association for the week one of his most cherished canvases, the exquisite painting, "Her Man Is on the Sea," the work of Madame Virginie E. Dumont-Breton, daughter and pupil of Jules Breton. The canvas is about six feet in height, and pictures a firelit cottage hearth, with a sadeyed mother holding a sleeping child. The sentiment of the picture is particularly moving this time when so many lonely women all over the world, are waiting for the return of their soldier and sailor husbands. The picture stood against the draped American flag, and beneath it where the words, "The Child—The Real Wealth of the Nation."

"Save the Babies."

ACTIVITIES IN TENNESSEE

The Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association, Inc., of which Mrs. Guilford Dudley is President, has responded to a woman to the call of Governor Rye.

Among the activities already in operation are the following: Responding to the call of Mrs. W. A. Overall, President, the Nashville Woman's Equal Suffrage Party have undertaken the equipment of the crew of the Gunboat Nashville, and will provide knitted packets, mufflers and wristlets for the entire gunboat force. In Nashville, knitting women are seen everywhere—on the street cars, in the parks and on house verandas. Members from the Nashville Equal Suffrage Party have also volunteered for Naval Recruiting Service, and numbers have reported daily at the Naval Stations to do their bit at recruiting. Mrs. W. J. Morrison is chairman of naval recruiting work for suffrage party in Nashville. Mrs. D. T. Kimbrough, has accepted the chairmanship of work in the furrows and cooperatnig with the Big Brothers, and is supplying seed and garden tools to those not able to buy them. In the gardens in and around Nashville women are already at work, in order that they may be able to keep up the food supply when our men are called to harder tasks.

The value of motor car service in war is fully understood by Tennessee women, and Miss Alice Gertrude Smith, of Nashville, one of the south's most ardent suffragists, has organized a class for motor service, and women are being trained to operate and repair motor cars.

Recognizing the vital need for many Red Cross workers, Miss Mary Ratterman, one of the youngest suffragists in Tennessee, has organized a class for Red Cross work. The membership is made up largely of Nashville society and college girls. Tennessee women have long pleaded to stand by their men in the privilege of the ballot, and notwithstanding that that boon has been denied them, they are giving proof of their sincerity by giving their services unstintedly now that the opportunity is open for them.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS FAVORS PROHIBITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National prohibition was advocated by the National Congress of Mothers, and a resolution was adopted urging women to supply current political questions in order to be able to vote intelligently when they get suffrage. Mrs. Frederic Schoff, of Philadelphia, was reelected president.

WILL DEFEAT FOES AT POLLS

Philadelphia Suffragists Outline New Plan of Campaign in Resolutions

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Resolutions adopted by the Equal Franchise Society outline a new plan of campaign for that body.

The resolutions, pledging the society to the defeat at the polls of the enemies of woman suffrage, are as follows:

"Whereas, the action of the Legislature at Harrisburg, on April 17, in refusing to pass the suffrage resolution has turned the educational campaign for equal suffrage into a political campaign; therefore,

"Be it resolved, that the Equal Franchise Society hereby adopts a new policy and declares its object to be the defeat at the polls of the representatives of the forces that have combined to prevent the enfranchisement of women of this State.

"And that, in addition to promoting the passage of the federal amendment for woman suffrage, we urge the immediate adoption of the presidential suffrage measure now pending in the State Legislature as an effective instrument in furthering the political policy now adopted."

The society invites the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, Philadelphia County Suffrage Society, the Woman's Suffrage party of Philadelphia, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, State Federation of Women, Women's Trade Union League and the Women's League for Good Government.

GOVERNOR NAMES SUFFRAGISTS

In naming a Civic Preparedness Commission to meet the war emergency, the Governor of South Carolina placed on it five women, four of these being avowed suffragists, and two, Mrs. Harriet F. Lynch, President of the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League, and Mrs. T. I. Weston, chairman of Richland County, being very active suffrage workers. The Governor not being a suffragist, the South Carolina suffragists feel much gratified at his choice.

COURSES IN BUSINESS METHODS NOW READY

BOSTON, Mass. — Anticipating that many business men will be drafted into the United States service, Boston University has prepared a series of courses in general business methods for women over the age of 16 for the purpose of furnishing them with the business fundamentals which will enable them to fill the positions formerly held by the men who will be called to the colors.

The classes, chiefly in the form of lectures, will be held three days a week in the new College of Business Administration at 688 Boylston Street, and there will be no charge for those taking advantage of the opportunity. Assistance in any way has been offered by William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and many others who indorse the university's plan.

TELLS GEORGIANS TO STOP WASTE

Government Emissary Addresses Huge Mass Meeting in Columbus--Has Fine Reception

COLUMBUS, Ga.—The Muscogee County Courthouse was the scene recently of a huge mass meeting to discuss the conservation of food and the elimination of waste. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, emissary of the United States Government and vice-president of the National Suffrage Association, was the principal speaker.

Mrs. Miller is working for the Government through the National Council of Defense. Her interest led her to undertake agricultural line of assistance, and the Columbus audience was enthusiastic in its reception of her remarks on food conservation.

Mrs. Miller met the members of the Muscogee Suffrage Society in the afternoon preceding the mass meeting. She gave them valuable instructions as to the manner in which they might serve their country in their local surroundings. The "Enquirer-Sun" and many leading business men of Columbus heartily endorsed Mrs. Miller's speech and the work she is doing.

MRS. O. H. CLARK

MICHIGAN PRAISES ITS LEADER

Mrs. O. H. Clark, President of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, is receiving congratulations and commendations from every direction on the recent victory in Michigan, and the sane policies and methods so successfully applied.

"After years of disappointment and repeated rebuffs at the hands of the Legislature and the electors of the State, a real victory has been won, due largely to the tireless energy, the unflagging faith and the unerring judgment of this dauntless leader and the army of splendid, loyal women she guides," writes Jessie A. Ullrey.

"Because Michigan's legislative drive was made with such sanity and dignity, with such quiet and well-poised effectiveness, the less intuitive have been misled and have decided 'The men did it.' True, the men did do it; but at the instigation of an organization led by a general who felt the pulse of the people and the times, and knew when to strike and where, and when to hold her hand.

"The growing aversion to intrusive lobbying and clamorous demands was long ago recognized in the Lakebound State, and the tactful policies and dignified methods of this drive drew support from forces hitherto hostile. The same courage and faith, the same wise direction which won this goal in 1917 will lead triumphantly to the next,—full suffrage in 1918."

MISS HAY SPEAKS TO INDIANA WOMEN

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. — Miss Mary Garrett Hay, a former Indiana woman, attended the recent State Convention of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana held in Indianapolis, representing the National Association in that body.

Miss Hay was one of the speakers on the opening evening of the convention, and also spoke at the annual dinner. By a unanimous vote of the convention, Miss Hay was made an Honorary Member of the League. She accepted the honor in a very gracious and tender speech, saying that whatever good she had done for the cause of suffrage, she wanted every one to know that she received her training in Indiana. She spoke of much of that training as coming from Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, a pioneer suffragist of Indiana, who had been an inspiration and a mother to her.

INDORSE WOMAN FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Council of Clubs, through its executive committee, at a recent meeting, indorsed Mrs. Emma L. Longan for a member of the Board of Education.

The action of the club was prompted by the demand of women's organizations for a representation on the board, believing that only a women could understand women teachers and girl pupils.

The last Legislature passed a bill that permitted women to serve on school boards in Missouri. Mrs. Longan is a widely known parliamentarian and club woman. Her "Parliamentary Law Made Easy" has sold through its tenth edition.

CENSUS WORK FOR RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, President of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, says that her organization is in hearty accord with the work of the National League for Women's service, and has tendered its cooperation and aid in any way.

"Miss Helen Emerson, our First Vice President, has been asked to represent the association on the advisory council and has accepted the appointment.

"The association believes that it can be of great assistance in taking the woman's census through its branches and auxiliaries in all the cities and towns of the State."

RAISE FOR WOMEN TOILERS

LONDON, Engand—Wages of women and girls employed in munitions work in England will be raised by from 10 to 15 per cent under a wage readjustment order issued by the ministry of munitions.

WOMAN ON RESPONSIBLE NORTH CAROLINA BOARD

Miss H. Parrott Wins Promotion From Textbook Commission to Place on Board of Examiners—Has Done Valuable Work as Primary Teacher

RALEIGH, N. C.—Of much interest to the clubwomen of North Carolina is the deserved recognition that has come to Miss Hattie Parrott of Kingston, who has been named by Governor Bickett as a member of the State Board of Examiners and Teachers' Institute conductors, under the act of the 1917 Legislature providing that three members of this board be women.

To those who have watched Miss Parrott's career, her appointment is no surprise. It was the natural sequence to her appointment by State Superintendent Joyner and Governor Craig to serve on the 1916 Textbook Commission. This sub-commission of six members together with the Textbook Commission, composed of the seven State officers who constitute the Council of State, select the textbooks to be used in the public schools of the State for a period of five years. Miss Parrott was the first woman in this State to serve in this capacity. It was due chiefly to the activity of club women—so stated Mr. Zebulon Judd, who engineered the bill through the Legislature—that the way was opened for Miss Parrott to serve.

Miss Parrott has been a student at the State Normal College, the University of Tennessee, and the University of North Carolina. She has held the following positions: Teacher in the public school of Lenoir County, the Ginston city schools, and the Durham city schools; supervisor of writing in the Kinston schools; primary supervisor of the Kinston schools; assistant superintendent of the Lenoir County schools; instructor in primary methods at the University of North Carolina summer school for 1918. In the past four years Miss Parrott has been an instructor in the North Carolina State Teachers' Institute. She was president of the North Carolina State Primary Teachers' Association 1913-14. In 1912 Miss Parrott was one of the delegates from North Carolina to the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene held at Buffalo, N. Y.

SUFFRAGISTS JOIN IN PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION

Rhode Island Leaders Take Part in Independence Day Pageant

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island Suffragists took occasion to celebrate their victory when they joined in the state wide commemoration of Rhode Island's declaration of independence, made 141 years ago May 4.

With the schools and the patriotic and historical societies, the women turned out for the patriotic mass meeting held in the First Baptist Church under the auspices of the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Society. More than 1000 people were there, and men and women shared equally in the exercises. The Community Chorus led the singing.

On account of the war with Germany and the progress of Rhode Island women, the anniversary took on unusual significance. The speakers pointed out the analogies in the various successive struggles for freedom in this country, and the part that its men and women, sharing the rights of citizenship, must play in winning freedom for other countries.

Thomas W. Bicknell presided. Mayor Gainer made a patriotic address.

For the suffragists Mrs. Barton P. Jenks expressed the belief that woman with the right to vote will use it impartially, not for party or selfish advantage, but that for whatever is best for the community.

Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates traced the deeds of American women in all the struggles for American freedom and their progress toward their own freedom.

State Senator Henry B. Kane of Narragansett, who led the fight for woman suffrage in this branch of the Assembly, and Representative Richard W. Jennings of Cranston, Republican floor leader in the House, who led the fight in that body, also spoke briefly.

A form of pageant was an interesting feature of the meeting. Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, dressed as "Liberty," spoke on the significance of the day for both men and women, and read an original poem. William H. Draper, in the clothes of "Uncle Sam"; Nathan W. Littlefield, dressed as Jonathan Arnold, the writer of Rhode Island's declaration of independence, and Frank E. Fitzsimmons, as George Washington, all made addresses in character.

SUFFRAGISTS HEAR THRIFT TALK

Mr. Fooshe Tells Virginia League Telephone Tends To Increase High Cost of Living

RICHMOND, Va. — "Although this is the first time I have been called to address a body of suffragists, I have been a suffragist myself for years. It is bound to come, and the good work that you are doing is making everyone see that it is the foundation of the new world democracy we are trying to bring about," said Mr. J. Frank Fooshe, addressing the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Va.

Mr. Fooshe believes everything that can be raised at home should be raised there, each community being responsible for its own food supply. He recounted most interestingly his efforts in getting labor for the plowing up of the land placed at the disposal of his committee, and stated that, in his opinion, concessions should be given to workers to continue to cultivate vacant lots as long is they remain idle. Missionary work can also be accomplished, Mr. Fooshe thinks, in instruction to those who are ignorant of garden problems.

"Thrift, rather than agriculture, has been my work for some time, continued Mr. Fooshe. "I left an office with a large force working under me to take a stall in a market, between a white man and a Negro, to study how to eliminate waste. I believe that the telephone is largely responsible for the high cost of living, and if the good, old market basket has gone out of repute in Richmond, gardens won't suffice to reduce the cost of foodstuffs.

"In Roanoke, some time ago, I saw a boy trying to sell some red June apples at 5c a half peck, and he couldn't sell them. I polished them up for him and sold all of them for twice what he was asking. I had given him a new vision of life, and it is this new vision of life—the relation to one another in the home, of one neighbor to another, of the country to the city, and of one country to another and to the world at large, the very best in womanhood, that you are striving for in your devotion to the cause for which you stand."

Many questions were asked and answered. The speaker was introduced by Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins.

Upon motion made by Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, and seconded by Mrs. W. P. Adkins, carried unanimously, the members of the league pledged themselves to carry market baskets next Saturday, and hereafter to assist the dealers by saving the delivery of purchases as far as possible, and by taking all canned and covered goods unwrapped.

Mrs. W. W. Foster will cooperate with league members by using her car to deliver plants purchased at wholesale prices.

Reports from the ward workers showed a large increase in the membership during the past week.

ADD 340 MEMBERS IN FOUR DAYS

RICHMOND, Va.—The Richmond League concentrated for a month on a whirlwind canvass of the four wards of the city, devoting one Thursday to each ward. The canvassers met at League Headquarters early in the morning, and started out two and two, equipped with maps of the precincts, they were to cover, and with blanks worded: "Name:..... Address:..... Are you in favor of equal suffrage? .... Are you opposed? .... Are you interested?.... Are you indifferent?"

In the afternoon the canvassers met again at Headquarters and reported. It proved a pleasant experience; the workers were courteously received; much interest was displayed and literature requested. Three hundred and forty new members were added to the League after the four Thursdays' canvass.

APPOINTS CHAIRMAN OF AGRICULTURE

RICHMOND, Va.—Mrs. D. Miles Taylor has been appointed by Mrs. Valentine, State Chairman of Suffrage Agriculture. Instructions for the local leagues may be obtained from Mrs. Taylor, and she suggests that letters be written to the Representative of each district asking that he forward copies of the Agricultural Bulletins especially prepared for his section of the State.

WOMEN SERVE AS JURORS

SEATTLE, Wash.—A jury in the justice court, composed of three men and three women, recently passed upon the case of a photographer charged with displaying indecent pictures in his show window. Deputy Prosecutor Palmer insisted that half of the jury shall be women.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Woman's Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1917

COUNTING OUR GAINS

Most of the State Legislatures of 1917 have now taken action on woman suffrage. There are a few from which news of victory may still come to us, but in the main the legislative record of the year is now made, and we can begin to count up our sheaves. It is an encouraging harvest.

Equal suffrage has won 14 victories in the United States within the past four months. Eight State Legislatures have given women partial suffrage, and six have voted to submit constitutional amendments for full suffrage to the voters.

Women have been given the right to vote for President of the United States in North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska. In Nebraska, Indiana and North Dakota they have also been given municipal suffrage, and in Indiana a vote for delegates to the constitutional convention. In Arkansas they have been given practically full suffrage. Vermont has given municipal suffrage to taxpaying women. The states that have voted to submit constitutional amendments for full suffrage to referendum are Maine, New York, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Oklahoma.

In addition, Ontario and Nova Scotia have just given women full suffrage, following Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, which took like action last year, and woman suffrage is practically assured in England and Russia.

Women now have a voice in choosing 172 of the 531 members of the electoral college, who elect the President of the United States, and nobody knows how many more they may be able to vote for by 1920. A. S. B.

THE MELTING POT

Europe is seething with revolution. Everywhere the men who feel that they have a grievance are pressing to get it redressed—especially grievances relating to food, the franchise, and home rule for small nations that have been incorporated in big ones against their will.

With the larger spread of freedom and democracy that we must all hope will come out of this, will the women also get their rights? Or will this be one of the cases where, in the words of Tennyson, "Millions of throats will bawl for civil rights, no woman named"?

The answer for both men and women will differ in different countries. Some of the nations at war are preparing to redress the grievances; others will try to put the demand down with an iron hand.

In England and Russia, votes for women are practically assured. If Ireland gets home rule, Irishwomen should certainly get the ballot, as woman suffrage was included both in Sir Edward Carson's scheme for a provisional government and in that which was published by the leaders of the recent Dublin insurrection.

In Sweden, too, if the progressive elements get on top, women will be enfranchised. Several years ago, a bill to give women full suffrage passed the lower house of the Swedish Parliament by a unanimous vote, but was blocked by the unrepresentative upper chamber. In Sweden, if the people now get their rights, women will undoubtedly be recognized as people. Sweden is the only Scandinavian country left in which women do not already vote for members of Parliament. Norway, Denmark, Finland and Iceland have already come into the suffrage fold.

In France municipal suffrage for women seems to be assured, but it is doubtful if any further franchise will be gained by them at present. In Holland there may be a chance. That country has taken out of its new constitution the clause which prevented the granting of suffrage to women, but has not actually granted it. As one Dutch society of women expresses it, "The gate is not yet open, but the bolt is drawn back."

In Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Greece woman suffrage is not yet in sight. In Austria-Hungary it has until very lately been illegal for women even to form a Woman Suffrage Association. Yet in the most backward countries there is visible a tendency to relax some of the old restrictions upon women; and these things point towards equal rights in the future.

A. S. B.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

At Frankfort on the Main, a decision has just been rendered in favor of equal pay for women.

A woman taking the place of a man who had been employed by a brewery, sued for the same rate of wages paid to the workmen. The court decided that she was doing a man's work, and was entitled to the same pay; moreover, that it would be harmful to let employers replace men in wartime with women at lower wages, as this would close the occupation to men after the war. It was also pointed out that the excuse often given for paying women lower wages, i. e., that the women had not families to support, was not true while the breadwinner was absent at the war.

PROGRESS IN ITALY

A bill has been introduced in the Italian Parliament to remove women's civil disabilities and also to enable them to serve as guardians.

At present, a married woman can receive her own earnings, but without her husband's authorization she cannot make a gift of any money, even though she may have earned it herself; neither can she lend money on interest, or sell or mortgage real estate; and if she puts her wages into the bank she cannot draw any part of them out again without his permission.

Five bills to abolish "marital authorization" have been introduced at different times, by private members, and have failed to pass. This time the bill is introduced by the Minister of the Privy Seal (Sacchi). It is accompanied by a long report, showing that these extreme disabilities of married women no longer exist elsewhere, except in a few legislative systems modelled upon the Code Napoleon; that they are unjust in theory, and make a great deal of trouble in practice.

The measure is endorsed by the principal women's organizations of Italy.

INDIANA LAW ATTACKED

The Indiana Legislature lately passed a bill giving women presidential and municipal suffrage, with the right to vote for delegates to the coming constitutional convention in that State, and also to vote upon the new constitution when submitted.

The liquor interests and the other "dark forces" in Indiana are going to try to have the new law set aside as unconstitutional. According to the Logansport Tribune, a suit will soon be filed in the Marion County courts, and the enemies of equal rights hope to get an adverse decision from the State Supreme Court in time to keep women from voting in the election of delegates to the constitutional convention.

The Tribune says the suit will be based on two grounds—the word "male" in the State constitution, and an alleged discrimination made by the new law against foreign women as compared with foreign men. The State constitution says:

"In all elections not otherwise provided for in this constitution, every male citizen of the United States . . . . . shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside."

It is claimed that this prevents women from voting, not only for constitutional offices, but for statutory offices.

The new suffrage law would permit both native-born and naturalized women to vote. But Indiana is one of the States where a foreign-born man can vote before he is naturalized, merely by declaring his intention to become a citizen.

If it is discrimination to let a foreign man vote by declaring his intention and to debar a foreign woman until she is actually naturalized, it would seem to be a much greater discrimination to let a foreign man vote on these easy terms and to refuse to let a foreign woman vote on any terms whatever. This objection is rather far fetched.

It is said that the liquor lawyers have also some other points up their sleeve.

The decision will probably depend on whether the majority of the Justices of the Indiana Supreme Court are broad minded or reactionary. This is a question on which we have no information. Let us hope that they will rise to their great opportunity. All constitutions and laws ought to be interpreted in the spirit of Chief Justice Park of Connecticut, when he held, in 1882, that a woman had the right to practise law in that State. He said—and his words deserve to be printed in letters of gold:

"WE ARE NOT TO FORGET THAT ALL STATUTES ARE TO BE CONSTRUED AS FAR AS POSSIBLE IN FAVOR OF EQUALITY OF RIGHTS. ALL RESTRICTIONS UPON HUMAN LIBERTY, ALL CLAIMS FOR SPECIAL PRIVILEGES, ARE TO BE REGARDED AS HAVING THE PRESUMPTION OF LAW AGAINST THEM, AND AS STANDING UPON THEIR DEFENSE, AND CAN BE SUSTAINED, IF AT ALL BY VALID LEGISLATION, ONLY BY THE CLEAR EXPRESSION OR IMPLICATION OF THE LAW."

Presidential suffrage, of course, was entirely within the power of the Legislature to grant. That part of the new law will stand, whatever may happen to its other clauses. A. S. B.

ANOTHER EMANCIPATION

The war is leading to all kinds of emancipations. Among these may be women's permanent liberation from the long skirt.

A few days ago, a great meeting of Camp Fire Girls was held in Boston, at which the girls wore a uniform of bloomers and middy blouses, with red hair ribbons to complete a red, white and blue color scheme. They were publicly exhorted by Dr. Gulick to continue during the war to wear this costume, as it would both save expense and enable them to do more work for their country. These arguments apply to peace as well as war, and to women's ordinary household work, as well as to the outdoor occupations which they are now entering.

It has long been evident to thoughtful persons that, whatever the women of the future may wear at their festivities, in the way of long and elaborate dresses, a time is coming when they will wear about their daily work a costume such as is now worn in the best gymnasiums. Hardly any one thing could do so much to increase the physical efficiency of women, to say nothing of their health and comfort. Many years ago Mrs. Celia B. Whitehead contributed to The Woman's Journal a set of verses on the model of

"Who ran to catch me when I fell?"

It was entitled "The Petticoat." After enumerating the many kinds of harm that this unlucky garment had done to womankind, it wound up with the stanza:

"What is unfit for human use,
Yet still remains, without excuse,
Demanding nothing but abuse?
The Petticoat!"

When Dame Fashion relieves us for a little while from the long skirt, it soon comes back again. In England it has been wholly banished from the dress of women doing certain kinds of war work, and the tendency is more and more to let it go—as a war measure.

When a number of the suffrage pioneers, in the middle of the last century, adopted the bloomer costume because of its wholesomeness and conveniences, they were overwhelmed with ridicule. Today large groups of young women are being urged to wear it as a patriotic duty. In view of the tenacious hold of fashion upon the human mind, it might be too soon to prophesy that the end of the petticoat is in sight; but it is certain that women who have once got used to a more convenient garb will never forget the difference it made in their freedom and comfort; and, through their war experiences, the cause of rational dress will gain a great impetus.

A. S. B.

RHODE ISLAND'S LESSON

In another column, the President of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association tells how the successful campaign was conducted, and makes a number of suggestions demanded in Hungary—so vigor- that will be of value to workers in other States. Her letter should be read with care.

A. S. B.

"FRIVOLOUS AGITATION"

Manhood suffrage is vigorously ously that the government lately dismissed the Parliament, rather than face the issues. Count Tisza, the Hungarian premier, is now reported as saying:

"The fate of our fatherland, which has been saved by our heroes at the front, must not be endangered by a frivolous attempt at universal suffrage."

By universal suffrage, Count Tisza means suffrage for all men. The workingmen of Hungary are so far from agreeing with him that they are threatening to go upon a general strike unless a bill for manhood suffrage is promised them.

About two years ago, there was a suggestion that the women of New York State might go on a strike and all stay at home, as a practical answer to the anti-suffrage argument that "a woman's place is at home." For this suggestion the suffragists were denounced in unmeasured terms. They were told that the very idea of disorganizing industry and putting the community to such inconvenience showed the unfitness of the feminine sex to vote. But now, when the men of Hungary threaten in all seriousness to do that very thing, and thus disorganize their country's industry to a much greater extent, nobody will ever dream of saying that their action shows the unfitness of all men to vote. Sauce for the goose is never sauce for the gander in the eyes of the opponents of equal rights.

A. S. B.

FACT VERSUS FICTION

Mrs. Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune, also points out that the suffrage States lead in their proportion of enlistments.

"The recruiting record of the States, according to percentage of allotment filled, shows a suffrage State at the head. And a suffrage State in second place. And a suffrage State in third place. And in fourth place. And in fifth and sixth places. In fact, out of the twelve States which have so far done best in recruiting, ten are suffrage States. Whereas the last five on the list are States in which government has been unweakened by the votes of women."

Yet, with their usual disregard of current history, the anti-suffragists have sent to every member of Congress a document declaring that equal suffrage would weaken the nation by making it impossible for it to get soldiers.

AN OBJECT LESSON

The Far West, the home of full suffrage, has sent about 30 per cent of its quota of volunteers for the army. The Middle States, the home of partial suffrage, have sent about 18 per cent., and the Eastern States only about 10 per cent.

In a letter to the New York Tribune, Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds calls attention to these figures, and draws the conclusion that the men who are the readiest to defend their country are also the readiest to give women the ballot.

A. S. B.

A QUESTION OF TIME

A school inspector examining a class of boys in arithmetic, set the following question: "If a cat fell into a bottomless pit, and climbed up two feet for every three it fell, how long would it take to get out?"

This proved a regular puzzler to the lads, but one little fellow went at the problem with a will and covered both sides of his slate with calculations. "Here!" exclaimed the inspector, as he noticed him hard at work. "Stop doing that. Haven't you the sense to see that the cat couldn't possibly get out?"

"Oh, yes, she could sir," replied the boy, brightly. "If you'll only were stirred by the preliminary victory in the House of Commons give me time, I'll bring her out at Australia."

Half Minute Moods

A GOOD PRESCRIPTION
From Punch

A Neighbor—And what did the doctor say?

Old Man—'E said no more medicine, but if ye take a little walk of a marnin' on the Common and get the air, mebbe you'll live to be a oxygenarian."

PROFICIENT
From New York Times

Visitor—I suppose, Willie, that you can spell all the short words?

Willie—(who hears much talk about automobiles)—Yes, I can spell words of four cylinders.

A ROUGH ROAD
From Life

A traveler in the dining car of a Georgia railroad had ordered fried eggs for breakfast.

"Can't give yo' fried aigs, boss," the Negro waiter informed him, "lessen yo' want to wait till we stops."

"Why, how is that?"

"Well, de cook he says de road's so rough dat ebery time he tries to fry aigs dey scrambles."

LOVE HAS LIMITS
From Puck

Father—So you've been fighting with Willie Jones again. Don't you know that the Lord commands you to love your neighbors?

Bobbie—Yes, but, Dad, I'll bet he never lived next door to Willie Jones.

HOW HE KNEW
From Christian Register

A 7-year-old had a great appetite for buckwheat cakes. One morning his grandfather, who was watching him, asked: "Have you ever in all your life had all the buckwheat cakes that you could eat?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy. "Lots of times I've felt I've had enough."

"How do you tell when you have had enough?"

"I just keep on eating until I get a pain, and then I eat one more to make sure."

WHY SHE WAS THIN
From Boston Post

Pussy's constant loss of flesh, despite her good food, worried Jackie.

"She is thin this summer because she eats flies," his mother said.

Jack regarded his scrawny cat with a new interest.

"She eats bees, too, mother," he said, "I can hear 'em humming."

HEAVEN WILL PROVIDE
From Missouri Woman

Little Mabel, who belonged to a very religious family, asked for a second helping of her favorite dessert. "Mabel, where would you put it?" asked her mother.

The child, aged 3, answered reverently, bowing her head. "My Heavenly Father will prepare a place for it."

A TELLING RETORT

James Rowland, member of the British Parliament, has the happy knack of being able to parry inconvenient interruptions. Some years ago he was speaking at a rather noisy meeting, and after a while a big chunk of wood was thrown at him. Fortunately the aim was bad, and it fell harmlessly on the platform.

Mr. Rowlands picked it up and showed it to the audience.

"Good heavens!" he exclaimed, in tones of mock anxiety, "one of our opponents has lost his head!"

LOOKED TOO OFTEN

Angry Purchaser—Didn't you tell me that you had got as many as 12 eggs in one day from those eight hens you sold me?"

Maine Poultry Raiser—Yes, ma'am.

Angry Purchaser—Then why is it that I'm never able to get more than two eggs from them in one day, and sometimes not so many?

Poultry Raiser—I don't know, ma'am, unless it's because you look for eggs too often. Now, if you look for them only once a week, I feel quite positive that you will get just as many eggs in one day as I did.

TO THE CHILD OF A REVOLUTIONIST
By Louis Untermeyer

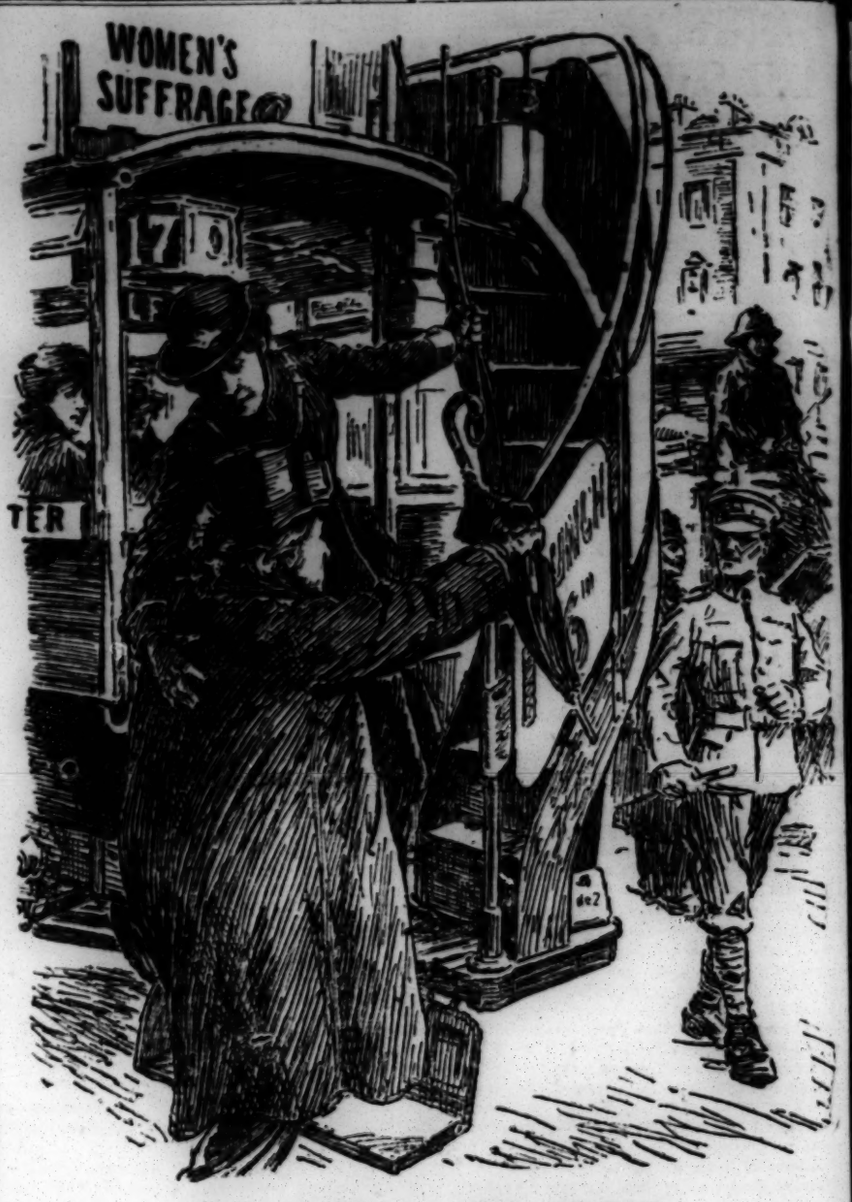
Child, you were born with fighting in your blood.
Your first breath was a struggle, sharp and swift:
Yet from the tumult and the darkening flood,
Child, you must lift.

Splendid it is to hurl against the strong
Bulwarks of ignorance a stronger stuff;
Splendid to challenge prejudice and wrong—
But not enough.

Yes, when your angry faith defeats the foe,
And when the last, deep thundering growl is stilled,
With the same arms that stabbed and brought them low,
Child, you must build!

Yet you shall hear the soundless bugles call,
And there shall be fresh wars and no release,
And you shall fight the hardest fight of all—
Even in peace.

There shall be little rest and great delight;
And, struggling still, your banner shall ascend,
Battling for beauty,—that exalted fight
Which has no en[illegible]



THE CATCH OF THE SEASON.

CONDUCTORETTE (*to Mr Asquith*). "COME ALONG, SIR. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER."

OUR NEW VOTERS
From the Nebraska State Journal

A very substantial measure of suffrage is accorded to the women of Nebraska by the new law. The Legislature has power to confer suffrage rights only where these are not limited by the constitution. But it happens that the constitution limits to male suffrage only a part of the offices to be filled. Until the constitution is amended, only men can vote for State officials, members of the Legislature and judicial officers, members of Congress, and on measures submitted to popular vote. But there are many other offices to be filled, and in the filling of these the women are now to have their part.

Chief of these is the office of president and of vice president. Most important of all, perhaps, is the full municipal suffrage that goes with this law. This gives the women power over the enforcement of law in the towns, a matter of present special importance owing to the adoption of a prohibition policy. It does not seem to be generally realized, moreover, that the women will have the suffrage in county elections, save only in the choice of judicial officers. On the whole, this is a large grant of political power.

It is hardly to be doubted that with the liquor busines out of the way the full enfranchisement of the women by constitutional amendment will be accomplished at next year's election. What they get now is merely an introduction to the larger field to be entered then. The passage of this measure gets the mind of the State adjusted to the new order a bit gradually.

For a certainty the change does involve a radical readjustment of mental directions for both women and men. The atmosphere of politics will be revolutionized by the increment of voters. The polling places will have a different air, and, in many cases, a different location. Political writers and speakers will have to keep a different audience and a different point of view in their minds. The women themselves will have new things to do and to think about, a change likely to benefit both themselves and the new subject of their activities.

Nowhere in the world, we are confident, did an extension of franchise rights ever enclose a class more qualified to receive it than the new voters of Nebraska. Nebraska, its women, and particularly its men, are to be congratulated upon this new venture in democracy.

FOR CLEAN CAMPS

The Suffrage Associations and many other organizations of women are protesting against the conditions of drunkenness and immorality which are reported from some of the training camps.

As soon as the location chosen for one of these camps becomes known, the traders in liquor and vice hasten to concentrate their forces there, in the hope of doing a profitable business by corrupting the young soldiers. There seems to be no doubt that in some cases conditions have been allowed to become flagrant, although the government has the power to clear them up.

It is often said that people "cannot be made virtuous by law." This is true, but it is also true that wrongdoing can be encouraged by law, or it can be discouraged. A man who is determined to get liquor will generally manage to get it; but much less liquor will be consumed if it takes a good deal of trouble to get it than if it is thrust under the soldiers' noses at every turn. The same is true of other objectionable indulgences.

Even in States that do not have prohibition, the sale of liquor within a certain distance of a schoolhouse is usually forbidden. From a zone of several miles around a training camp, drink and bad characters should be strictly excluded. Instead, about some camps they have been not only permitted, but encouraged. If the mothers of the young soldiers had votes, they would certainly say, "Clean up the camps."

General Frederick Funston wrote of disorderly resorts:

"I understand that it has been claimed that I viewed with tolerance the existence of these places because I thought them necessary for the contentment and well-being of the soldiers. I assure you that my opinion is exactly the opposite." (Social Hygiene, vol. 3, No. 1, p. 135.)

The appointment of a committee on recreation for the training camps, to provide wholesome amusements, is a step in the right direction. It would have been still better if two or three experienced women had been appointed to serve on that committee along with the men.

THE GREAT HALF-DEMOCRAT
From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

"The world," said Mr. Root, the other day, "cannot exist half-democratic and half-autocratic."

Until Mr. Root becomes a suffragist, we suggest that before he makes one of his speeches on democracy he recite the following lines:

Democracy will be my theme,
Democracy for men alone;
Because, you see, I cannot seem,
(Democracy is still my theme)
That women are or even seem
Like people—not the ones I've known.
Democracy will be my theme,
Democracy for men alone.

We are glad Mr. Root is going to Russia. He may get converted to full democracy there.

But we must advise him against saying to Catherine Breshkovsky and the other returning exiles, as he has said so lightly to his own countrywomen: "Woman rules today by the sweet and noble influence of her character. Put woman into the arena of conflict and she abandons these great weapons which control the world, and she takes into her hands, feeble and nerveless for strife, weapons with which she is unfamiliar and which she is unable to wield."

If he said this, the Russians might not think that we had sent sent them our wisest and best.

AMERICAN WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF EUROPE
From Alice Duer Miller in New York Tribune

Have tried to tell us all you did, in phrases
That build a new, more chivalrous romance,
Till every man who knows your risks and dangers
Has learned to look on women with new eyes,
Till we, as yet untried, remote and strangers
To all your suffering, have won your prize;
And silent women in far distant lands
Offer us freedom with pale, weary hands.

WAR AND SUFFRAGE
From Providence Journal

Anti-suffragists must be dull indeed if they do not see that the war is going to have a stimulating effect on the campaign for giving women the ballot in this country.

That is the effect it has had on the cause in Great Britain. The government at London is preparing to bestow the right to vote on women in recognition of their splendid share in meeting the military necessities of the nation—and also because the artificiality of the old-time barriers that have been raised against them is generally acknowledged. They have fitted into the industrial scheme of things without difficulty of any sort. They have taken the places of men in a great variety of routine employments. In no respect have they failed to make good.

In the United States there is likewise a significant movement toward the introduction of women into men's ordinary pursuits.

It would not be surprising if, as the direct result of the war, the suffrage were thrown open by 1920 to great numbers of American women who do not now possess it. Gradually the old arguments, the old precedents, the old prejudices are falling down. There is no reason why they should be laboriously and vainly upheld.

DUBIOUS QUALIFICATION

In a certain literary club the sponsor of a candidate for membership praised him as able to speak several dead languages. An opponent replied that he never heard the gentleman in question speak but one dead language, and he murdered

COMMUNICATIONS

RHODE ISLAND'S VICTORY

To the Editor:

Winning of suffrage in Rhode Island is still a nine days' wonder, and as constant inquiries are coming in as to "how we did it," I will try to answer these questions through the columns of the Woman's Journal.

After many years' experience in the legislative work in different States, I came to the conclusion that the reason for so many failures was some one primary cause. I gave the matter careful study, and decided that the various suffrage associations, officered by able women and including in the ranks the best womankind, failed to make themselves factors in the political field, and that, until they did so, they would keep on piling up baffling defeats instead of glorious victories. The first natural question is, How can women without votes make themselves political factors to be reckoned with? We in Rhode Island, with probably as tight a political organization as any in the country, outside Tammany, have answered that question.

Every suffragist who has held hundreds of interviews with statesmen, politicians, and any men even indirectly connected with politics, will quickly recall how often these men speak of "the game of politics." To most men, politics is an exciting and delightful game. Obviously, then, the first thing for women to do is to learn to play the game according to the rules laid down by men—to play the game with everlasting patience and good-nature, to make friends everywhere, never to crystalize antagonism, but nevertheless to hit hard blows when and where they will do the most good—or harm.

We learned to checkmate opposition before it developed into action by being so thoroughly acquainted with all the leaders of both parties, and the members of the Legislature, that no move could be made without our being able to turn it aside or turn it to our advantage. We also knew more about the little "splits" in the party and the proposed "swaps" than the men themselves knew. For three years every day of every session, we have had from three to six or ten women in the State House, and these were handpicked. They did not have to sit in the galleries, because we insisted that, if men had the courtesy of the floor given them, so too should women. Every bill that was entered in either branch, whether it had to do directly with women's interests or not, was studied with care, partly for information and partly because we thought there might be a possible reaction bearing on our chances to win.

As a rule, women do not like or understand business or politics; but occasionally a woman develops who has a natural aptitude for politics, and out of a legislative committee of 60 persons, I discovered one who is a genius in her line. Mrs. Edwin C. Smith, with the natural advantage for our State of being born and bred here, has helped in the very intensive work we have done here, and last January was made chairman of the legislative committee, with absolute control of all State House work, subject only to my final word. She had the assistance of Miss Mabel Orgelman, our State organizer, also remarkable for her political intelligence.

We constituted ourselves a close committee, and asked the unquestioning backing of our board, which they loyally gave; and sometimes they must have been a little aghast at the discouraging reports.

We were careful to begin work at both ends and tie up all loose strands in the middle. That is, we worked hard with the men behind the guns, behind the men known in the political organizations. In this we copied the tactics of some of the remarkable "antis" that have gone before. We worked directly with the organization men of both parties, and not only appeared once before their committees, but, over and over again, every man was seen by us at his home, and his place of business, and by business friends and connections of his own whom we had unearthed. Then we worked directly and indirectly with the members of the Legislature in their own constituencies and in the legislative halls. None of our women had time to get "office bound."

We had friends in every office in the State House who would constantly "tip us off" if anything happened. Even the newspaper reporters did their utmost to help, and not one of them printed a line about suffrage, in the news columns, that did not first have our sanction. A very funny story happened one day in relation to the antis, and two reporters came to us and begged us to let them print it. All we had to do was to point out that, while it was amusing, it might injure the bill, and not a word appeared, though everyone in the State House knew it.

Rhode Island believes, it is a law unto itself, while it was two months early in proclaiming independence, it was two years late in ratifying the U. S. constitution. It was the last State to endorse the Federal income tax and never did endorse the popular election of U. S. Senators and we have not manhood suffrage.

We learned to discriminate between useless and sometimes harmful advertising and agitation. We agitated violently when we could see a clear gain, and we succeeded in making our bill the most popular that was entered this session. It raised the greatest opposition and the greatest enthusiasm, and it was wonderful to see the fine Republican and Democratic leaders lobbying on the two voting days as hard as we were. In spite of the endorsement of all parties, it took every bit of ingenuity and power to get our bill through successfully. Cracking the party whip on suffrage or prohibition will not deliver the vote. It takes concentrated and consecrated political intelligence of all lovers of liberty.

My advice to all suffrage associations is to become strictly policital organizations. Teach your women to do political work, study your State and State politics inside out and upside down, learn where your "big" business men stand, and get to them with the information that woman suffrage is not going immediately to cut in two their profits.

Don't agitate against the antis. Remember they are human beings like ourselves, and that often their convictions are as honest as your own. Don't send half-trained women into districts to get petitions. The names of 40 or 50 men in control of the district, together with some dozen well known women will count more with a legislator than the names of a thousand unknown persons. Give your convassers this information before they get started. However, any sort of petition is better than none, especially if they are strictly district petitions to Representatives. Do things occasionally in a perfectly fair spirit that will make your adversaries fear and respect you.

We hope that you will have the pleasure when you win that we have had, that is, the sincere good wishes and congratulations of even the men and women who opposed you.

Agnes M. Jenks,
President.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FARMER

To the Editor:

In this great time, when every citizen must do his part, the President has made his chief appeal to the men who live on the land. He is right in doing so, for the safety of our country just now is in the hands of our farmers. What I mean is not merely our safety and the safety of our Allies in the matter of food. I mean that the safety of the United States against foreign invasion hangs on the decision of the farmers of the 48 States.

The two great weapons in this war are arms and starvation. The war against German arms will be won or lost in France. The war against starvation will be won or lost in America. The Kaiser cannot whip the French and English armies and the English navy while England has food. But it is still possible that the German submarines may be able to keep food enough from reaching England to starve her into submission.

If the submarines win, the first item in the Kaiser's terms of peace will be the English fleet. With the English fleet in his possession, the Kaiser will be master of the world.

What will happen to us then? We shall have money, food, labor, land.—everything that is desirable in the world except the power to protect what we have. Under such circumstances, would the Germans treat us better than they have already treated Belgium and France?

Even if the armies of our Allies should crush the German military power this summer, before the shortage of food can reach the point of want, the world would still need vast quantities of American food. But if they do not, only one course can make us safe, and that is to grow food enough on our farms for ourselves and our Allies, and to put ships enough on the sea to carry the food, in spite of the submarines, to the men who are fighting our fight.

If the war lasts beyond this summer, it will be the American farmer who will win or lose the war, who will overcome militarism and autocracy, or allow them to spread and control the world, ourselves included.

This is no fanciful picture, but sober fact. It is no more impossible than the great war itself appeared to be, only a few days before it began.

It is true that we can greatly increase the available food supply out of grain now used in making liquors, and by reducing household waste. But when these two things are done, and done thoroughly, they will not be enough. The final decision will still rest in the hands of the men who raise our food in the first place.

The clear duty of the nation is to guarantee the farmers a fair price for their crops when grown, and a reasonable supply of labor at harvest. The clear duty of the farmer is to raise food enough to win this war for democracy.

No such responsibility has ever rested on any class of men since the world began as rests today on the farmers of America.

Gifford Pinchot.

Milford, Pa.

THE PRESENT DUTY

To the Editor:

What we have so long feared has come to pass. We now have entered upon war, and it behooves us to consider at once what is the duty of the Woman's Peace Party in the present serious situation.

All organizations are now showing loyalty and patriotism by offering their service for new work. It seems eminently fitting that some part of our work should now be diverted to channels of relief. We must face months, perhaps years, in which domestic conditions will become worse, and in which as a body we must adjust ourselves to more strenuous effort. The Massachusetts branch is planning Civilian Relief as its immediate task. There has arisen much greater need than before for steady care of the aliens and unfortunates within our midst, and the relief organizations which existed before the war are suffering greatly because they are unable to secure full time and aid from their former upholders, and the emergency work has attracted most of the new workers. Our Massachusetts branch will cooperate with other agencies, and not duplicate organizations. It will advertise its willingness to serve, and will try to enlist the cooperation of all citizens, whether in our party or not.

As part of our service—national and international—we must patiently endeavor to interpret the majority and minority to each other, and prevent the rising tide of intolerance that comes with every war. Though this work requires no money and little time, it demands much nerve force and patience and Christian grace. It is supremely important that we become peacemakers among the suspicious and among those pseudo-patriots who irritate us with their lack of poise and incapacity to understand another's point of view. Let us keep our friends and make more friends. If we find the word "peace" inflames our neighbors, let us talk of justice and true international relations, and democracy, and ring the changes on those noble passages from President Wilson which we can all admire and applaud.

Last, let us keep clear the constant duty of all citizens in time of war to prepare for peace. This war has already placed heavy burdens on all peoples for a century to come. It has injured, half starved, or killed about forty million innocent human beings. We must reiterate unceasingly the cry that all this agony will be for naught unless a new order replaces the old. If a definite plan of world organization does not receive a popular support before this war ends, a peace that will be signed by diplomats will breed future wars; and overpowering armaments, universal conscription, suspicion, and panic will make manifest that this colossal struggle has not ended militarism, but spread it.

Let us with renewed consecration devote ourselves to the work of good will and enlightment, remembering that when conditions are worst heroes and seers always find their greatest opportunity.

Never was there more need for a Woman's Peace Party. We must stand loyally at out posts.

Lucia Ames Mead,
National Secretary.

Brookline, Mass.

TO A DOUBTER

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall sends us for publication the following letter, which she lately addressed to a friend:

Dear Mr. X.:

If the little cutting which you kindly sent me is the best article against suffrage, then indeed must we rejoice, for unfortunately it "proves too much." If we must judge Miss Rankin—a woman—unfit to exercise the right of suffrage because she voted against war, then we must surely decide that the great Kitchen, who sobbed, and the 52 other Representatives who also—though men—voted against war, are unfit to exercise the right of franchise.

I honor the lady from Montana for voting according to her convictions. Whether they agree with yours or mine has nothing to do with the question. War is naturally abhorrent to women, and ought to be. Had Miss Rankin voted in favor of it, she would at once have been proclaimed cruel, unfeminine, and bloodthirsty by the anti-suffragists. Nothing we can do or say pleases them. I am now speaking of the real "antis," not of excellent young men who are still lingering on the borderland of unbelief. Many, perhaps most American women, have now thrown the weight of their opinion on the side of this present war, because we believe it to be necessary and righteous. But we hate war in itself.

I'm afraid the old theology has become mixed up with your political belief.

"In Adam's fall
We sinned all"

is scarcely the theory of modern democracy. Yet when you condemn votes for women in toto because you disapprove of Miss Rankin's opinion about war, you would seem to be following out the line of this outworn dogma. In politics, surely, we believe in individualism, do we not? According to that doctrine, every citizen has a right to assist in the choice of those who are to make the laws which he or she is expected to obey. "Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed." (I quote from memory.) Woman suffrage is now no longer an experiment. It is firmly established in fifteen States of the Union, to say nothing of Canada and many other countries. Only a day of two ago, Rhode Island voted to give presidential suffrage to the women of the State.

Women are now, as you know, out in the world, from economic reasons. The number of wage-earning women and girls in our State is very large—300,000, unless I am mistaken. Women now go to college in as large numbers as men; they are in all the learned professions. Many of them serve the city, State and federal governments with ability. It is an anachronism to have them competing with men in the world's business and yet to deny them the protection of the ballot.

Now I will tell you a secret. Women have made up their minds that they will have the ballot. They do not propose any longer to have men undertake to tell them what is feminine and what is not. It is for us to decide that for ourselves, as it is for them to decide what is manly for them. I do not mean to say that we shall not exchange advice and good counsel. We shall be glad to listen to you sometimes, and I suspect you will have to listen to us—from time to time. But the days of the old dominance are passing away. The change in the position of women within my recollection is tremendous.

"Ce que femme veut Dieu veut." Our American men are just, or they mean to be, and they will give us the ballot now that they understand we really want and mean to have it. Now how much better you will feel, how much more comfortable, when you get it off your minds. We know it is hard to give up any power, which of course you must do if you share it with others—but that is just the old Adam, which you of course wish to get rid of. And how much pleasanter and more comfortable things will be when we are all working together, instead of our being obliged to spend so much time and energy as women now have to to arguing and exhorting! and we shall never stop till we win.

Hoping to meet you happily at the polls, I am

Sincerely yours,
Florence Howe Hall.

New York.

SCORES EAGER TO GET ON THE LAND

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Oregon Equal Suffrage Alliance is busy with its campaign known as "Back to the land with the suffrage farmerettes." From all parts of the State the women are rallying to the support of the movement. One hundred and fifty women have promised to make home gardens, and to do their part in the general economy service that is planned by the suffrage organization. Miss Laura Cavers of Portland is in charge of the work.

FORESEES FINLAND FREE FOREVER

Minister Kerensky Greets Diet on Behalf of Provisional Government

HELSINGFORS, Finland, via London.—Amid manifestations of Russo-Finnish fraternity, the Finnish Diet convened for the first time in several months on April 13. A. F. Kerensky, the Russian Minister of Justice, was present, and, in a speech greeting the "free Finnish people," in the name of the provisional Russian government, declared it would do everything in its power to make it certain that Finland would remain free forever.

The Speaker of the Diet, M. Talman, requested M. Kerensky to inform the Russian people of the Diet's gratitude for the fraternal greeting. He said henceforth a complete agreement, on the basis of reciprocal confidence, would prevail between the two peoples.

Last July, twenty-four women were elected to the Finnish Diet, and constituted 12 per cent of its membership. Dr Francis E. Clark, who was president of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the world in 1913, said after a visit in Finland:

"Whether it is due to the influence of women or not, Finland is an exceedingly orderly and well-governed country."

MRS. C. C. CATT ON NEBRASKA

Nineteenth Suffrage State Hurts Her Pride for New York Which Lags

Seven states in four months was the National American Woman Suffrage Association record for the 1917 drive when Nebraska passed the municipal, county and presidential suffrage bill.

The suffrage banner now waves over more than one-half the United States territory. Nebraska making the nineteenth suffrage State, and the third to go for suffrage by legislative procedure in one week. Nebraska, with its eight electoral votes, gives a total of 172 electoral votes in suffrage territory.

"Suffrage as a war measure is proving an irresistible slogan," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "As a New Yorker, my pride is being challenged, because New York is allowing State after State to get in first, on one suffrage count or another. Illinois was the first to grant a presidential vote to women; North Dakota was the first to give the same right during this 1917 drive; Ohio was the first to push the suffrage salient far to the East, and Indiana was the first State since 1869 to give women the right to vote on their own enfranchisement.

"Arkansas was the first to give women primary suffrage, and Rhode Island the first New England State to grant presidential suffrage. There is nothing left for New York State to score on except to be the first great Eastern commonwealth to give women full suffrage by referendum."

GIRLS ARE BEST SUITED FOR THE TELEPHONES

When Uncle Sam, the other day, dismissed several score male telephone operators at the Norfolk navy yards, and gave their jobs to women, the recognition of the latter as the more efficient workers was made universal, in the United States, at least.

For a few years after the telephone was put to practical use by Alexander Graham Bell, in 1876, young boys of from 14 to 18 were employed as operators, but their dislike of the work and lack of fitness for it were apparent from the first.

Their natural boyish desire for continual activity found no legitimate outlet, and, to break the monotony of sitting in one place and one position for seven or eight hours, they indulged in uproarious "larking" the moment the supervisor's back was turned. The voices of most of them were at the "breaking" stage, not particularly melodious under any circumstances and particularly distressing when concentrated into a small receiver. And, above all, they resented the nervous strain of concentrating all their attention upon a monotonous series of movements, which had to be repeated again and again, for hours at a stretch.

The "hello girl" has been asked to do all sorts of queer things in her day, and, rather than risk offending a subscriber, she has done most of them. A fraternity house-ful of university men, desirous of rising early for a couple of weeks to "swat for a quiz," and apparently averse to spending a dollar on an alarm clock, coaxed her to ring their reveille every morning at 6 o'clock. One woman, who suspected that her maid neglected to answer the phone when alone in the house, requested Central to keep count of the times she failed to get a response. A mother, obliged to leave her brood of little ones unguarded every day while she worked downtown in a store, enlisted her sympathies, and persuaded her to ring up the small home every hour and inquire of the oldest girl if everything was "all right."

KOKOMO, Ind.—Mrs. E. N. Duddy has been appointed the first local policewoman. Mayor Stidger has confirmed her in the position.

DR. SHAW TO HEAD COMMITTEE

List of Distinguished Women Chosen to Aid in National Defense Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An advisory committee on women's defense work, headed by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw as chairman, has been appointed by the Council of National Defense to consider and advise how assistance of women may be made available in the prosecution of the war.

Other members are Mrs. Philip N. Moore of St. Louis, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles of California, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Miss Maude Wetmore, of Rhode Island, chairman of the National League for Women's Service; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Boston; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the National Society of Colonial Dames, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York, publicist and writer.

ANTIS AND WETS JOIN IN FIGHT

The anti-suffrage women and the liquor men have united in Ohio to work for a referendum on presidential suffrage. The newspaper report that the Attorney General of Ohio had decided it was not legal to take a referendum on this question was a mistake.

The Headquarters News Bulletin, the organ of the Ohio W. S. A., says:

"It was conceded that the anti-suffragists, with no organization, could never alone secure a sufficient number of signatures to a referendum petition, even if less than 75,000 names were needed. The anti-suffragists of Ohio have no organization. The president of the Association admitted this in her speech before the Ohio Legislature. On the other hand, more than 2,000 woman suffragists gave voluntary service to secure 131,000 signatures to the initiative petitions in 1914.

"It is generally given out by the press of the State that three or four rich women in the southern part of the State (their names have been often given,) are financing the campaign. They have secured the services of Charles Harding, Senator from Cincinnati, and it is said by those in position to know that he is receiving a comfortable salary for this service. Associated with him is Mr. McKenzie, who led the fight for the Stability League when it submitted its amendment. The Stability League was a paper organization of the 'wets' of the State. Its purpose was to make it impossible to have a question submitted to the people oftener than once in six years. They stated that they asked the submission of this amendment in order to make the constitution stable. Their real purpose was to postpone the consideration of the questions of woman suffrage and prohibition. The leader of the wet lobby, who fought us viciously in our presidential suffrage campaign, is working in this anti-suffrage campaign. Men who are members of large liquor firms (their names have been sent in to Headquarters) are also associated with Senator Harding. All of these men are not only working with the committee but they are circulating petitions as well.

"Statement has been made that the reason men are circulating petitions is that it is unlawful for women to circulate them. In 1914 this matter of women circulating petitions was investigated, and it was found that there was nothing in the initiative and referendum law stating that women could not circulate the petitions, and the petitions circulated by women in that campaign was accepted by the Secretary of State, although he was decidedly opposed to woman suffrage.

"In the past, anti-suffragists have always denied that there was any connection between them and the wet organization. In Ohio at this time they certainly cannot make this statement.

"Petitions must be in the hands of the Secretary of State May 20. We are receiving reports at Headquarters that in many places illegal methods are being employed to secure these petitions. Whether this can be proven remains to be seen. Ohio suffragists believe in the Initiative and Referendum. Some of them worked quite as hard for the passage of the Initiative and Referendum law as did men. And they have now no intention of disputing the law. But, as the Legislature by such a good majority granted suffrage to women, as it is not a question for referendum, they feel it their duty to see that no fraud is perpetrated in the securing of the petition names. Ohio suffragists, by painstaking and conscientious work, secured the presidential suffrage law, and now it is up to the men of the State to retain that law for them, since men alone are voters."

ESTABLISH AN OPEN FORUM COUNCIL

CHICAGO, Ill.—At the fourth annual gathering of the Open Forum Council meeting held at the Abraham Lincoln Center in Chicago, a national forum organization was formed, adopting as its name the "Open Forum National Council." Officers were elected as follows:

President, George W. Coleman, Boston; First Vice-President, Percy S. Grant, New York City; Second Vice-President, Morris H. Turk, Kansas City; Secretary, Harold Marshall, Melrose, Mass.; Treasurer, E. F. Sanderson, New York City.

HONOR MEDALS ARE OPEN TO WOMEN

LONDON, Eng.—It is understood that a new order is to be instituted by the king. It is to be the Order of the British Empire and will be open to women as well as men.

The order will be something akin to the French Legion of Honor, except that under it the honor will be conferred more readily on women. There will be the usual degrees of the order, the two highest being Grand Commander and Knight or Lady Commander.

Women's Committee Will Urge Women To Buy U. S. Bonds

WASHINGTON.—"Buy United States bonds, women of the country!"

This appeal will be made directly to the women by a committee which will be especially organized by Secretary McAdoo probably this week.

The committee will have as members Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Elizabeth Bass, Mrs. Warren Fairbanks, Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Chicago and others.

It is a Chicago Idea

It is a Chicago idea, this woman's committee. Secretary McAdoo has had conferences regarding it with Mrs. Funk and Mrs. Bass. He is enthusiastic as a result.

"I believe," the secretary is reported as saying, "the committee can render service of the most effective sort in bringing the advantage of this loan to the attention of women throughout the land, who, I am assured, wish to manifest in a concrete and striking way the extent of their own resources and of their patriotism in this hour of national need."

It is the view of the secretary that the committee will be able "to organize the numerous women's organizations and clubs, and have them actively enlist in the movement to distribute the great liberty loan."

Will Ask $1,000,000,000

How many of the bonds can the women's committee dispose of? Mr. McAdoo is now considering this question. His first idea was to let it have $100,000,000 for sale. The women, inspired by Mrs. Funk, it is believed, were more ambitious. They say they can sell a billion dollars' worth. Their plan in brief is to organize women committees in States, cities and townships.

The members will buy bonds themselves, and will also canvass their women neighbors and get as many as possible to do likewise.

WASHINGTON MAY GET SIMPLER BALLOTS

OLYMPIA, Wash.—The short ballot for counties of Washington very likely will be voted on by the electors next year. One constitutional amendment calling for the short ballot has been introduced in the Senate, and another is in preparation for submission. It is regarded as probable that the Legislature will submit one of them. The Senate has passed a house resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a convention to revise the constitution in toto.

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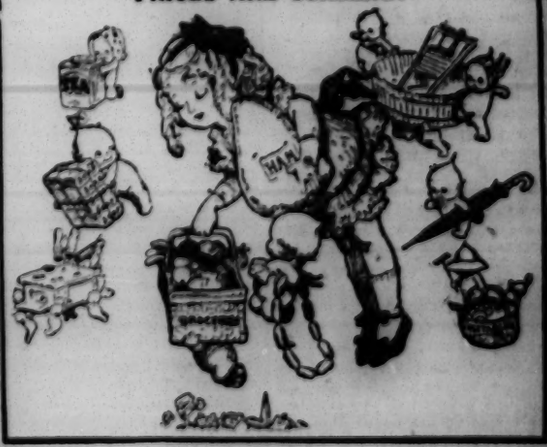

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BRIDGEPORT FACES SOME BIG PLANNING PROBLEMS

Must Build Hundreds of Homes for the Thousands of Workingmen Pouring in—New Bridges and Station Are Needed

October, 1915, found Bridgeport a very busy city, and from all reports it has been an increasingly busy place since. When my roommate and I arrived there in the autumn, we at once observed evidences of an unusual prosperity. Naturally our first thought was—where are we to live? An inquiry at the Y. M. C. A. revealed the fact that rooms were mighty hard things to find. We asked the reason for this scarcity, and were told that so many men had been pouring into Bridgeport to seek work in the factories that the city had not been able to build houses anywhere near fast enough to meet the demand, and that most of the existing boarding houses and hotels were already filled to their utmost capacity.

Evidences of Prosperity

Another evidence of industrial activity was the congested condition of traffic, especially at the intersections of some of the main streets. Large motor trucks, horse-driven vehicles and dozens of jitney busses created a choking of the movement of traffic, so that it took a very skillful policeman to maintain order and safety on the Fairfield Avenue crossing. To me the presence of so many jitneys was a distinct novelty. But I soon found out why they were present. The street cars were simply unable to begin to carry the employes back and forth from their places of work. Between 6 and 8 a. m. and 3 and 7 p. m. a man had practically to fight his way onto a street car, and then he was lucky if he found a place to stand on the bumper or steps.

Then, too, the restaurants were doing a flourishing business. Owing to the lack of houses in the city, many married men had come without their wives and families, and so were dependent on the coffeehouses and dairy lunches. When the eating resorts of a town are doing a rushing business every day, as they were in Bridgeport at the time of my visit, it is a sure sign of prosperity.

Planning Commission

Fortunately for the community, a City Planning Commission had been established in 1913, consisting of eight persons appointed by the mayor and representing the manufacturers' and business men's interests to a certain extent. The duties of the commission were to inquire into all existing conditions relative to traffic, streets, docks, transportation and freight facilities, parks, housing plans, and as to the direction and character of the city's probable future development and growth as to population, territorial and industrial expansion, and to present a plan for the consideration of the Board of Aldermen and the citizens. For six months the commission was engaged in the study of city planning and investigation of its methods and results in other cities, and in choosing, from among many well-qualified planning experts, its technical adviser, Mr. John Nolen, who began his work for the city in May, 1914.

A thorough local survey is an essential preliminary step to any report by a planning expert as to what a city needs to do to better its physical being. The planner must know something of the past history of the community and the actual conditions of the city before he can suggest changes. He must know the street widths, the building lines, the number of vehicles using the streets, the grades, and must have a map of the existing and proposed streets; must know the location and area of all the parks and playgrounds, the attendance figures, the equipment and supervision, the yearly expenditure on each, and the area of parks per capita; should be acquainted with the industries and the building districts, and how the various types of buildings are distributed throughout the city; and must know many general things such as the surveys of city (city and government), survey of waterways, land values, vital statistics, building heights, location of grade crossings, the holdings of railroads, water companies and other public utility companies; distribution of population, map of public and quasi-public property, expenditures in comparison with other cities, and kindred subjects.

Housing Problem

Aroused by the critical and serious shortage of houses, a committee of the Chamber of Commerce spent much time in studying how to provide more houses. It became convinced that it was of such vital importance to the welfare of the city to secure adequate housing accommodations that it recommended the establishment of a corporation with authorized capital stock of one million dollars, subscribed to by local concerns and individuals. The Bridgeport Housing Company was incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, to meet the need. Mr. Nolen, who strongly endorsed the establishment of this company, made a report to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he advised that someone with special fitness be employed by the company to devote all his time to the problem of getting more workingmen's houses erected.

Mr. W. H. Ham is now the manager of the company.

The company has started four distinct types of housing development in Bridgeport on a purely business basis, realizing that the manufacturers are just as dependent on good homes for the workingmen as they are on the raw supplies they use every day. One of the most interesting projects is the building of single and two-family type row houses on Connecticut Avenue, designed to accommodate 140 families. These have been arranged for a variable size of family with variable incomes. There is a minimum requirement for two people, the smallest number permitted in the Company's two-room and bath apartment, the house being arranged with one tenement on the ground floor and one on the second floor, reached by separate entrances, equipped with separate cellars and separate back piazzas. This house will be equipped with combination gas and coal stove, bathroom equipped complete, lavatory, toilet and tub. The kitchen will be supplied with laundry tubs and closets. The house is of sufficient size for man and wife, who are both working and who want the advantage of light housekeeping. The next unit in size is the three-room and bath downstairs and three-room and bath upstairs, with separate entrances. In this same project there are a few four-room dwellings and 28 five-room houses. About 60 per cent of the development is heated by a circulating hot water system, so that the advantages of the apartment house have been brought to these detached houses.

Arrangement of Houses

The whole development is laid out with care, and arranged so as to have buildings, while uniform in design, so located as to avoid monotony of architecture. Attention has been given to front lawns and to proper shrubbery, the rear lawns being surrounded with hedges and supplied with a service drive for delivery of groceries and other necessaries. Between the buildings all vacant spaces are to be developed for small playgrounds. A large playground is to be maintained for the use of the whole group, and this will be equipped to take care of a large number of children. It has been planned to rent some of the houses and sell others. This development is probably one of the largest units of its kind in New England. The style of architecture is English, with brick walls and slate roof. An arrangement has been made to sell these houses on easy terms, to employes of the manufacturers who are associated in this development, and to protect the interest of the purchaser by carefully watching the conditions surrounding the development, so as to prevent the irresponsible householder from depreciating the value of his neighbor's house. The rentals of this property will run from $12 per month for the two-room and bath apartment to $29 for the five-room house.

The Housing Company is just starting to build in one of the suburbs. Structures here will be for the mechanics and the higher-paid skilled workmen who want to buy homes on the easy-payment idea. The whole development has been carefully studied, and has been laid out in the form of one of the old New England villages, with a central square and playground, and with stores and a central school near the village green. The architecture will be the simple colonial cottage style. Mr. Ham says: "The result will be a harmonious development, which we expect to suit the requirements of a large number of the employes of our plants, and we believe will be a step in advance in industrial housing."

Arms Company Builds

The Remington Arms Company has built over 500 tenements, consisting of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, each tenement with bath, and usually with heat. These comprise various types of dwellings, such as the four-flat house, the two-tenement house, Philadelphia row type, and the single family cottage. The company has also built an exceptional type of residence intended for the housing of working girls exclusively. Five of these dormitories have been started, and three are ready for occupancy. These buildings are three stories high, with basement laundry for common use, a diningroom and several reception rooms. This is an experimental type of house, and is having its first test in Bridgeport. Many thousands of dollars have been invested in dwellings by the Arms Company alone.

The New Bridges

One of the most ambitious proposals brought to the attention of the City Planning Commission is the building of a new bridge across the Pequonnock River, to afford more adequate traffic relations with the east side of the city. The present bridge is rapidly passing into the discard class, and some action must soon be taken to erect another. The expert, in his study of the bridge situation for the Planning Commission, advised the building of a wider bridge and with a changed location. It would be well, he thought, to have the bridge continue in a straight line with Fairfield Avenue, the main east-west thoroughfare of the West Side, and at the same time cross the river at right angles to the channel, which the present bridge does not do. The City Planning Commission recommended to the Bridge Commission a width of 80 feet for the bridge, subdivided into a 54-foot roadway and two 13-foot sidewalks. This would allow two lines of cars and two lines of vehicles on each side. By building the bridge at right angles to the stream, the old bridge could still be used while the new one is being erected. Also, the approaches to the bridge would be larger and more direct. The streets on the East Side would have to be altered where the bridge feeds traffic into that section, but such an alteration can be made, as the cost of land taking is not too high.

In planning this Stratford Avenue bridge, consideration must be had for the fact that in the future a fine new bridge across the Pequonnock at the foot of State Street is an almost certain eventuality. If these two bridges are built, then it will be time to move the railroad station to a site between the western ends and between Water Street and the river front. A large public landing directly in front of the station would serve those using boats. With such a station, and with the two bridges to greet the eye of the stranger, the first impression of Bridgeport would indeed be a striking one.

Municipal Abattoir

As far as it is known, Bridgeport is the first American city to establish a municipal slaughter house. The Board of Health has complete charge of the plant at Bridgeport, and has formulated a set of regulations governing its operation.

The slaughter house is open for business between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., except on Sundays and legal holidays. All slaughtering shall be done by competent and skilled butchers employed by the authorized agent of the Board of Health. The fees for such slaughtering shall be not over 75 cents each for bulls, cows and steers, and not over 25 cents each for calves, sheep and swine. The authorized agent of the Board of Health shall have entire charge of the killing floor, tagging of all meat, and trimming and delivering the same to the owner. Further, he shall keep the slaughter house and cattle pens in a sanitary condition at all times. No condemned meat shall be removed from the slaughter house except by permission of the milk and meat inspector, and until it has been made absolutely unmarketable by the use of kerosene. Any person or persons refusing to comply with the above rules and regulations shall be denied the privilege of using the slaughter house.

Much more might be told of the other aspects of city planning in Bridgeport. Let us see, however, what rights the Planning Commission possesses to make any of the proposed changes, from the legal standpoint. Mr. Frank B. Williams, of the New York Bar, has given expert attention to the very modern law which is now developing in connection with scientific city planning; his special report for the city plan commission describes how Mr. Nolen's proposed changes may be legally carried out.

Excess Condemnation

"Under our national and State constitutions, as interpreted by our decisions, private property may lawfully be taken only for public use. In constructing a street, a park or almost any public work, it is often desirable to take land outside the physical limits of the main improvement. This is done for some purpose regarded as incidental to the principal enterprise. It is unfortunate that usage in this country compels us to call such taking 'excess,' for its legal justification is that, being incidental to the main improvement, the taking is really an integral part of it, and therefore for a public purpose . . . . . the present day, incidental (excess) condemnation is urged as a necessary method of controlling the land adjacent to a public improvement. A boulevard, for instance, upon which money in excess of its utility cost has been spent to make it pleasing to the eye, is often rendered ugly by the use to which private owners put the adjacent land. It is bad business to allow the money spent to embellish a boulevard to be wasted in this way. For this reason, the advocates of incidental condemnation urge that the neighboring land be taken by the city, and resold with covenants to prevent it from defacing the boulevard. . . . It cannot be said that excess or incidental condemnation in all its phases is clearly constitutional. There are judicial dicta against the right of the city to enter into such a transaction for financial profit. Then too, except in a clear case, many would hesitate to urge a city at this stage in our municipal history to engage in avoidable real estate transactions. There are decisions and dicta more or less strongly for and against the right to take land for the protection of a neighboring improvement. On the whole, the cases and the practice would seem to be in favor of such a right. . . . . Bridgeport would probably be safe in obtaining and relying upon the power of excess condemnation by a State statue. In several States it has been thought necessary to obtain a constitutional amendment before passing such a law. This has not been the practice in Connecticut. Without such an amendment, some of the other cities in the State have been given the right (Hartford and New Haven), and it probably will be used soon in Bridgeport.

Legality of Districting

"The simplest form of building regulation is the fixed limit of height, applying to all buildings within a city, without distinction as to class or location of building. Such limitations have existed from time immemorial in Europe, and are now common in this country. There can be no doubt of the constitutionality of regulations of this sort. Height and area regulations, varying with the class of buildings, but otherwise uniform for an entire municipality, are common in the United States. The best known example of such regulation is that of the tenement house law now so general. Rules of this sort are clearly legal.

"Direct judicial authority on the subject of districting is by no means lacking. The question has been squarely raised in three States and decided in favor of districting. The case of Welch vs. Swasey, decided by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in favor of the height districts of Boston, was affirmed some years ago by the Supreme Court of the United States. This result put at rest all question of the constitutionality of bulk districting (proper securing of light, sun and air). The statutes controlling use districting (determination within certain districts of the specific uses of building) have not been declared legal in all aspects, but city planners may well feel that the principles on which all districting rests, are established, and complete victory assured."

Growing Population of Bridgeport Calls for Hundreds of Houses

Before war was declared in Europe, Bridgeport, Conn., had a population of 102,050. Today it has—well, one hesitates to say, but it must be near 165,000. This increase is due to the growth of the industries. One concern alone has made an investment in the city in new factories, land and machinery of $20,000,000. Dozens of skilled laborers obtain employment every day at the various factories. The failure to provide houses in the early stages of the boom created a problem, which is now being worked out by the Bridgeport Housing Company, an incorporated body with a capital stock of $1,000,000. A city planning expert has submitted a report to the City Planning Commission. He offers suggestions relative to street widenings, zoning, park development, waterfront improvements and many other aspects of municipal betterment. In particular, a new bridge 80 feet wide over the Pequonnock River is recommended.

NEW CLUBHOUSE OF THE COUNTRY CLUB, WORCESTER, MASS. IN THE FUTURE, IN CONNECTION WITH CITY PLANNING, PROVISION IS LIKELY TO BE MADE FOR COMMUNITY CLUBHOUSES FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL CLASSES.

SUFFRAGISTS REPLY TO WOOD

Women Are a Cornerstone of National Defense—Not to Be "Fenced-off"

From Washington comes word to the New York headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, concerning the impression created on the leaders of the National by the strictures, spoken and written, of Mr. Henry Wise Wood of New York.

"Mr. Wood," said Mrs. Catt, "approaches the subject of the war as a theorist and visionary. His mind is apparently obsessed by tradition-bound fears, as he attempts to anticipate the nation's needs and the national assets in war time. Contrast his deprecation of the availability of American women with the pronouncement of such men as Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith of England, whose opinions are based upon practical experience with war problems. Premier Lloyd George, it will be recalled, urges America to profit by England's problems, and to start where England is now. And where is England now with regard to woman suffrage? According to both Premier Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith, it is convinced of its own error in having denied women the vote on the theory that women did not render war service. According to both men, the war could not be carried on without the aid of women. Surely the practical experience of these men who have been directing England's tremendous war problems is of infinitely greater value than Mr. Wood's fears with regard to woman's alleged gentleness and weakness.

"Fencing Off" Women

"What woman is it that Mr. Wood has in mind when he sets woman over in a fenced-off place sacred to the angels and not to be disturbed by the alarms and dangers of war? Not, surely, the women braving shot and shell on the battlefield in charge of ambulance transports. Not, surely, the women in munition plants, braving in their daily occupation dangers almost as deadly. Not, surely, the women workers down deep in the mines of Europe; not the women who have taken men's places in trade and transportation and behind the plough. Not the woman crumpled to earth under the economic burdens entailed upon her by the war. And, if not the women doctors, surgeons, nurses, army cooks, munition workers, farmers, merchants, telegraphers, mechanics and family providers, who then? Why, the little group of privileged leisure women whom, and whom only, the opponents of woman suffrage know as 'women'."

Cornerstone of Defense

Dr. Shaw, who is chairman of the Committee on Women's Defense Work, newly created by the United States government, was disposed to regard Mr. Wood's strictures with the cheerfulness that characterizes her in the face of attacks from opponents of suffrage. "It seems to me," she said "that Mr. Wood is going to have the lonesome distinction of standing out against the United States government in an hour when countless individuals and groups are doing their utmost to support President Wilson in his program for the defense of the nation. Part of that program is in the hands of the committee on Women's Defense Work and it is a noteworthy fact that an analysis of the personnel of that committee shows it to be overwhelmingly suffragist. The stone which Mr. Wood rejects in his amateur building is found worthy as a corner stone by the United States government. Seems rather ridiculous doesn't it for Mr. Wood to be standing afar issuing challenges to the patriotism of suffragists at a time when those self-same suffragists are in session here in Washington as the duly appointed agents of the United States government."

HOUSING LAWS SECURE ADEQUATE FRESH AIR

By Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon

In only a small number of States have tenants a legal right to sunlight and air. Those are the States that have housing laws. They are the only States, too, that have any protection against slums, and every State, every city, every town has slums or slum spots.

So it can be seen that those States which have housing laws are not especially those which need them most. They are only the ones that are the most enlightened.

Most housing laws provide not only for the correction of slums, but that houses hereafter erected shall be properly constructed, at least so as to be sanitary. So it is evident that good housing comes both by grace and by law. Bad housing can be controlled only by law, and housing laws deal only with the most vital essentials necessary to decency and safety.

Minimum Standards Fixed by Law

There is no housing law in the country that requires more than the minimum standards necessary for safety, as conceded by sanitarians, architects, legislators and property owners. They all graze the danger line, and everything below is a menace to the community.

Above the line of the law is a great deal of bad housing, including every variety of discomfort and inconvenience, to say nothing of other things abhorrent to the architect, that, untouched by law, can only be prevented or cured by grace.

The individual builder, the public sentiment, the civic spirit of the community, must be looked to for all housing betterment that can not be dealt with by law. Public sentiment, however, needs a great deal of education, and a great deal of prodding, to stand for even the lowest essentials, and to demand the enactment and enforcement of housing laws. Wherever they are found it shows a triumph of public sentiment.

Protection Afforded Limited Number

What must we think, then, of the States that have none?

Even in the States that have housing laws only a limited part of the population is protected. Only a few of our large cities have a "model housing law," covering every place of human habitation, whether a single detached house or a "multiple dwelling." The others are tenement laws, and most of these apply to cities of a certain class.

In Indiana our tenement law takes in houses containing "two or more" families in our 109 cities. It has not yet been extended to our towns. The law passed by our recent Legislature applies to every place of habitation in the entire State, if it be unsafe or unsanitary, but does not deal with the construction of houses hereafter erected. Still, as it covers every inch of Indiana soil, it gives protection to the entire population.

New York State a Teacher

All housing laws in this country have been an outgrowth of the laws of New York, where every phase has been tested and tried out, and the laws have been built up, step by step, out of the experience of the men who have administered them. Chief of these is Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York. He is admitted to be the greatest housing expert in the world, and has given assistance to the framing of housing laws for other States, the best of which are adapted from his "model housing law" to suit the different needs, conditions, property values, etc., of different localities.

Housing laws all require that every room must have at least one window, as the dark, unventilated room is the worst evil of bad housing. That light may enter these windows it is necessary to prevent the crowding of other buildings against them, so a certain space must be required to be left vacant to admit light and air.

The laws further require halls and stairways to be lighted; require a minimum size of rooms, separate convenience for each family (in tenements), for moral reasons. They require water, drainage and sewerage, measures preventing dampness and certain measures of fire prevention.

Reformers Urge Model Homes

Housing reformers are urging the building of model dwellings, and insisting that in our new industrial communities the old sins of congestion, dark rooms, etc., shall not be repeated, but that comfortable, convenient, cheerful homes shall be provided at a minimum cost.

The movement is growing, but the need far outruns the supply, and the supply is optional with the builders.

What is needed most in all our States is a law that will forbid the housing of any family in a place that is unfit and unsafe.

At this time, when the life of every individual is doubly precious to our country, it is unpardonable that lives should be sacrificed by preventable disease bred in the slums of our cities.

The homes of the nation should all be protected against disease by the laws of their States.

TO RHODE ISLAND

By Alice Duer Miller

Bonaparte, as I recall,
No one would describe as tall.

Louis, France's greatest King,
Was a very little thing.

Newton, who unlocked the sky,
Did not measure six foot high.

So, Rhode Island, you are small,
Hardly any size at all;

But to me you seem more great
Than our very largest State.

CHILD LABOR IN OUR CITY STREETS SHOULD BE WISELY REGULATED

By Jeannette Rankin

So much has been done to turn the attention of society toward the problem of child labor in the factories, mills, mines and sweatshops of our country that we are beginning to feel that the public is becoming aroused and is about ready to support legislation to protect itself from the evils of this great industrial abuse. But while we have been rapt in contemplation of this question we have quite neglected the even more serious problem of child labor on our city streets, which, in spite of its proximity, or perhaps because of its proximity, has failed to arouse the public to a suspicion of the dangers it involves.

Adapted to City Life?

Somehow we have come to accept the youthful news vender, the boy bootblack, the messenger boy and the "little merchant" who tends the market stands in our large cities as part of the adopted scheme of our city life. We have been prone to admire the thriftiness of these small lads, to marvel at the prematurely developed business sagacity, to respect their brilliant wit. Public sentiment has always assumed a kindly, patronizing attitude toward the whole system of child labor on the streets. But that has been because public sentiment has been unenlightened as to the true state of affairs. Popular conclusions are drawn largely from superficial evidence, and the public, seeing the child breadwinners stimulated by the petty excitements of the streets, forgets that there is a tragic side to these little lives that reacts alarmingly upon society as well as upon the child himself.

We have heard successful business men tell of how they began their industrial careers as newsboys or as little street venders of one sort or another. And we forget that they are the exceptional men, who would push ahead in life, no matter what their environment or early training may have been. We forget, too, that the vast majority of the boys now engaged in street trades are not exceptional youngsters. They are children of average mentality, with the average susceptibility to physical and mental and moral degeneration under certain influences and in certain environments.

Dangers of Street Roving

We forget that the brilliant intelligence of the little street laborer is pathetically shortlived, and that his high-strung excitability gives way to periods of torpor and mental exhaustion. We forget the dangers of street-roving habits, of loosening of family ties, of the development of a startling independence long before the moral nature is developed properly to maintain such independence. We forget the dangers of sending a child to school so fatigued after long hours of work outside of school that his attention is reduced, his mental alertness is inhibited and interest in educational pursuits is killed.

America, with her thousands of child laborers on the city streets, faces a grave question when she contemplates the problem of her children engaged in street trades. It was found by investigation a few years ago that of the children who attended one of the public schools in Chicago 65 per cent of the fifth grade children were engaged in street trades, 35 per cent of the fourth grade children were attending school during 35 hours each week, yet 18 of them were working more than 20 hours a week outside of school hours, four boys worked more than 40 hours in street trades, and one boy worked more than 50 hours each week besides going to school.

Earn 36 Cents a Week

The average earnings of the first grade children amounted to 26 cents a week; the fifth grade children earned on an average of $1.18 a week—a paltry sum, indeed, to compensate for the physical and mental exhaustion that comes to the child through these out-of-school activities.

These children learned to spend as easily and as quickly as they earn. The number upon whom parents or brothers and sisters are dependent for support is negligible. Investigators find that the boy in street trades is there largely for his own pleasure and excitement. Petty gambling is the avenue in which most of his money circulates, and the craving for continual excitement that is developed on the streets is often met with the development of habits of using stimulants of various sorts and of resorting to vice and crime.

Problem of Street Traders

The problem of child street traders is one of many ramifications. It includes the widely varying problems of the newspaper sellers and the newspaper carriers; the bootblacks and the pernicious padrone system under which they are organized; the messenger and delivery children and the influences to which they are subjected. It is impossible to believe that if the public is enlightened with regard to the evils of child labor on the streets of our cities the little traders will be allowed to pursue their course as unrestrainedly as they are now pursuing it. The time must soon come when men and women will look more carefully into the institutions of industry which are now accepted without question, and will consider seriously the cost which they, as members of society, must pay for continued indifference toward these grotesque phases of our industrial system.

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WOMEN ARE HELPING WIN THE CONFLICT

Snapshots in London Show Women in Many Skilled and Unskilled Occupations

The great part that women's labor—skilled and unskilled—is taking in the machinery of war is strikingly told in the ministry of munitions pictures now on view at the Royal Colonial Institute. These pictures, all photographs taken in the factories, depots, shipyards and so forth, show many thousands of women at work of a kind hitherto done exclusively by men.

There are more than 500 snapshots, the sections embracing aircraft construction, engineering, foundry work, shipbuilding, small arms, big gun work, explosives, shells, optical and electrical work, wire and rolling mills and general laboring.

Many of the photographs show women operating huge pieces of machinery, working on 8-inch howitzers, locomotive parts, riveting ships' plates, handling T. N. T., assembling periscopes, and doing a hundred and one equally arduous and important jobs.

"But for the work women have done in the munition shops, the Germans would have won the war by now," said Mr. Kellaway, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the ministry of munitions, in opening the exhibition.

HIS OWN BUSINESS

From Everybody's

A Boston lawyer, who brought his wit from his native Dublin, while cross-examining the plaintiff in a divorce trial, brought forth the following: "You wish to divorce this woman because she drinks?" "Yes, sir." "Do you drink yourself?" "That's my business!" angrily. Whereupon the unmoved lawyer asked, "Have you any other business?"